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AL-QADHDHAFI EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SUPPORT

AU181757 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Sincere Gratitude" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, April 18 (BTA) -- The leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Mr. Filip Ishpekov, Bulgarian ambassador to Libya, who handed him the letter of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his sincere gratitude to the Bulgarian people, to its party and state leadership, and personally to Mr. Todor Zhivkov, for the unflagging solidarity and support to the Libyan people in its struggle for defence of the national independence and of the progressive road of development it has undertaken.

Mr. Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi expressed the readiness of the Libyan people to continue to oppose firmly to the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialism in defence of the national independence and territorial wholeness of the country.

YOTOV, DZHUROV RECEIVE USSR MILITARY DELEGATION

AU162216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, an official delegation of the USSR Armed Forces, led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Main Political Administration of the USSR Army and Navy, arrived in Bulgaria.

The delegation was received by Comrade Yordan Yotov. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, and Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation of the USSR Armed Forces was also received today by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov. Issues related to cooperation between the two countries' armed forces were discussed, as well as matters pertaining to expanding and strengthening the unity, and unity of action of the fraternal armies. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov awarded the members of the delegation with medals on their merits in relation to the Bulgarian People's Army and for their contribution to strengthening comradeship-in-arms.

At the Ministry of National Defense a meeting of the delegation took place with the leadership of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army. Opinions were exchanged on the party-political work in the two countries' armed forces to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses.

The delegations of the USSR Armed Forces paid tribute at the grave of Georgi Dimitrov, teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people, and laid a wreath at the mausoleum. Wreaths were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Monument of the Soviet Army in Sofia.

Delegation Departs

AU201941 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Armed Forces of the USSR led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Chief Political Office of the Soviet Army and Navy, left this country today. It paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, and of Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Chief Political Office of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The leader of the delegation was received by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by the minister of national defence. Meetings were held with the head of the Chief Political Office and with leading political workers of the Bulgarian People's Army. The two sides exchanged opinions on topical issues of the party-political work in the armed forces of the two countries.

EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU172157 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- In 1987 Soviet industrial deliveries will be directed at Bulgaria's most important economic branches: power engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry. This is reflected in the protocol signed here today and determining the preliminary volumes of machines, plant, materials and spare parts for the industrial and other projects constructed in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

The document emphasises that conditions are being created for the prompt supply of the project under construction in 1987 with the necessary basic and accessory machines and equipment. Special attention is paid to the sixth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant to the L.I. Brezhnev metal and steel works in Kremikovtskiy, to other combined works and enterprises in non-ferrous metallurgy and coal mining.

The understandings reached are of decisive importance for the realization of Bulgaria's investment programme in the coming five-year period.

During the talks held from April 7 through 17 the delegations of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations and of Bulgaria's Ministry of Trade discussed some questions of the fulfillment of the agreements on 1986. High on their agenda was the going into operation of the fifth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

SPANISH PAPER ON KEY PARTY ROLE OF ALEKSANDROV

PM141319 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Apr 86 p 10

[Ricardo Estarriol dispatch: "The 13th BCP Congress Ends: Chudomir Aleksandrov Key Man In Current President's Team"]

[Text] Sofia -- Chudomir Aleksandrov's tasks as BCP Central Committee secretary are very extensive: He is responsible for organizational matters, the leadership ("cadres"), and the country's social organizations.

This latter aspect includes the task of supervising all nongovernmental bodies, from the National Assembly to the municipal administrations via the National Soccer Federation.

Together with Ognyan Doynov (head of the Economic Council - a super-ministry), Georgi Atanasov (prime minister for barely 3 weeks), and Stoyan Markov (head of the State Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress), Aleksandrov is a member of what appears to be Zhivkov's new four-man operational team. They are all politicians aged approximately 50 and all Politburo members.

Aleksandrov averred that there should be no cause for surprise in the existence of similarities between the USSR's and Bulgaria's social and political systems: "We are inspired by the same principles, and in any case we keep one another constantly up to date. "But," he added, "it is not a matter of precise copying."

Reducing State Intervention

The above remarks constituted Aleksandrov's introduction to the principles that should guide the extended economic mechanism. This mechanism is characterized by a reduction of state intervention and by increased autonomy for enterprises. It will entail a struggle against the power of the omnipotent main administrations of the Soviet model.

It is in itself surprising that a system based on the Marxist philosophy of economic laws is now discovering that economic laws must be more strictly observed. Aleksandrov was not very specific in his explanation of what he understands by economic laws, but illustrated it by talking about the need to encourage competition. The law of supply and demand did not come up in our conversation, but in his explanation of the new prices system Aleksandrov talked about a "dialogue" between producers and consumers under state supervision.

The planning committee chief explained to me on a previous occasion how this "dialogue" would be achieved: It would be conducted between the factories and the state commercial enterprises. Agreements would be signed before the setting of the corresponding budgets, which means that the prices resulting from them cannot be either very up-to-date or very flexible.

In any case only some prices will be set this way: Industrial prices, consumer necessaries prices, and the prices of goods for export to the socialist countries will continue to be set from above.

Be that as it may, there is still a trend toward bringing domestic prices into line with world market prices: "If we were to follow world market prices we would have to eliminate certain sectors of Bulgarian production." Listening to Bulgarian interlocutors, however, one gains the impression that there is not yet much concern about reducing the subsidies which account for a very major proportion of the national budget. A new prices commission will be formed to control prices.

In theory, Aleksandrov said, it would even be possible for an enterprise to be closed down, but the example that he cited reveals that such a hypothesis is not taken seriously: "For instance, if coal seams are exhausted mining will have to be closed down." However, it seems that the same mechanism will define responsibilities: The government will be responsibile only for any deficit caused by state orders.

No To Private Enterprises

It is not only with regard to policy on prices and subsidies that Bulgaria's reform differs from Hungary's. The Bulgarians do not want to permit the appearance of private enterprises, however small. All that is tolerated is private or family production. But it is also a fact that the Bulgarians have created a new phenomenon -- additional "unofficial" production carried out working hours, once they have realized the plan figures.

Here, Aleksandrov said, certain deviations have occurred. He was doubtless referring to cases such as those which have occurred in the countryside with private plots and which were reported at the congress, which mentioned the existence of "citizens with little conscience who take advantage of a number of provisions concerning private plots in order to get rich illegally."

Aleksandrov seemed very confident of the efficacy of the new system: He spoke with assurance and precisely defined the Bulgarian model (for instance, in the distinctions that he drew between Yugoslav self-management and what here too is called the self-managed enterprise). One often gains the impression that this confidence is the result of the realism and prudence with which it is intended to implement the reforms.

LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU182011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Enis Herminio Sename, military, naval, and air force attache of the Republic of Cuba in our country, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia tonight on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Playa Giron victory.

The cocktail reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, by Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department; by deputy ministers, leaders of sociopolitical organizations, by generals, and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

PARTY OFFICIALS ARRIVE AT 11TH SED CONGRESS

LD141543 [Editorial Report] East Berlin ADN International Service in German on 10, 12, 13 and 14 April reports the arrivals of various party leaders to the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

At 1302 GMT on 10 April, ADN reports the arrival of the following delegations: The delegation from the Guatemalan Labor Party; the delegation from the Communist Party of Honduras, led by Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the Central Committee; the delegation from the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica led by Humberto Vargas Carbonell, secretary general of the Central Committee; the delegation from the Costa Rican People's Party (PPC), led by Manuel Mora Salas, member of the Political Commission and of the Central Committee Secretariat; and National Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand George Jackson.

The delegates were welcomed by Joachim Hermann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

At 1128 GMT on 12 April, ADN reports the arrival of Milton Jijon, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ecuadoran Communist Party. The guest was greeted by Ursula Ragwitz, member of the SED Central Committee.

Also, on 12 April, at 1423 GMT, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal (PIT), led by Amath Dansokho, party secretary general. The delegation was greeted by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At 0801 GMT on 13 April, ADN notes the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of India/Marxist led by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation includes Sita Ram Jakhri, Central Committee member.

The same report also mentions the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of India led by Rajeshekhar Reddy, member of the Central Secretariat. Lokanath Chowdhury, party National Council member, is also a delegation member.

The guests from both Indian parties were greeted by Werner Krowlikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Also on 13 April, at 1058 GMT, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) headed by Carmen Pereira, member of the Politburo and president of the National Council. (Quinto Cabi Naiana), Central Committee member, is a member of the delegation. The guests were welcomed by Joachim Funke, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

At 1154 GMT on 13 April, ADN notes the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia headed by Jesus Villegas, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Bernardo Jaramillo, candidate member of the Central Committee, is also a member of the delegation.

In the same report, the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela led by Alonso Ojeda, Central Committee secretary-general, is also mentioned. Americo Diaz Nunez, member of the Central Committee and director of the party paper, TRIBUNA POPULAR, is a member of the delegation.

The guests from both the Colombian and Venezuelan Communist Parties were welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

ADN on 13 April at 1444 GMT reports the arrival of a delegation of the African National Congress (ANC), headed by Alfred Nzo, ANC secretary general. Jane Dlamini, member of the Political Commission of the Joint Political-Military Committee, is a delegation member. The ANC delegation was welcomed by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At 1829 GMT on 13 April, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the Uruguayan Communist Party headed by Alberto Altesor, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation also includes (Alberto Suarez), Central Committee member. The guests were welcomed by Johannes Hoernig, SED Central Committee member.

At 1852 GMT on 13 April, ADN notes the arrival of a delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay. The delegation, which is led by (Ernesto de los Campos), member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also includes (Gonzalo Betarte), member of the Central Committee.

At 0925 GMT on 14 April, ADN reports the arrival of the following delegations:

The delegation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia;
The delegation of the Iraqi Communist Party headed by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Paraguayan Communist Party headed by Ananias Maidana, second secretary of the Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed by Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At 0954 GMT on 14 April, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the Danish Communist Party headed by party Chairman Jorgen Jensen. The delegation also includes Harry Osborn, Central Committee member. The Danish delegation was greeted by Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

On 14 April at 1317 GMT, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana (PPP), led by Clement Rohee, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the International Relations Department. Michael Chan, member of the Central Executive Committee, is also included in the delegation. The guests were greeted by Hartmut Koenig, candidate member of the SED Central Committee.

Also on 14 April ADN reports the arrival of various foreign delegations as follows:

Ruben Dario Souza, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, and the delegation of the National Revolutionary Unity Front (URNG) of Guatemala. The guests were welcomed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

The delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party headed by Salomao Malina, member of the Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary;

Gastone Pasolini, member of the national leadership of the Communist Party of San Marino and minister for transport and communcations;

The delegation from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan. It includes Ghous Sameuddin, instructor of the Central Committee Department of International Relations; Abdul Wahed Baba Jan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to the GDR;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by Saburo Uno, member of the Central Committee Presidium. It includes Ryochi Kojima, member of the International Relations Department.

On 15 April ADN reports the arrival of the following delegations:

Hugo Miranda, member of the National Executive of the Radical Party of Chile;

The delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico led by Sabino Hernandez, member of the Political Commission and Central Committee secretary, and Jorge Alcocer, member of the Political Commission and Central Committee secretary;

The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Timo Laaksonen, member of the Politburo and Diet deputy, and Ossian Sjoeman, Central Committee member;

A representative of the Communist Party of Egypt;

The delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria led by Salah Goudjil, Central Committee member and member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Youcef Kraiba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Algeria in the GDR, and Amir Benelmedjat, employee in the Department of International Relations of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe led by Guy Daninthe, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Michel Bancou, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the People's National Congress (PNC) of Guyana led by Ranji Chandisingk, deputy chairman and secretary general of the PNC, and Patrick Denny, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Administrative Committee;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland led by James Stewart, general secretary of the party, and Jean Roche, deputy editor-in-chief of the party newspaper UNITY;

The delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour led by Jean Ganga-Zanzou, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, president of the National People's Assembly, and Norbert Ngouna, member of the Central Committee, and Justin Ballay-Megot, member of the Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR;

The delegation of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique led by Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, secretary of the Control Commission, and Angelo Chichava, Central Committee member and secretary of state for civil aviation, and Fernanda Matsinhe;

The delegation of the African People's Union (Patriotic Front) of Zimbabwe (ZANU-PF) led by Emmerson Munangagwa, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, Central Committee member and secretary for the administration of the ZANU-(PF) Women's League;

The delegation of the South African Communist Party led by Joe Slovo, national chairman of the party, and Dan Tloome, member of the Politburo;

The delegation of the Syrian Communist Party led by Khalid Hammami, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Abd al-Wahab Rijwani, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco led by Abdallah Layachi, Politburo member of the Central Committee, and Ibrahim Ferhat, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Joaquim Gomes, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee, and Manuel Sobral Antunes Pereira, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Swiss Workers Party led by Hansjoerg Hofer, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Jakob Lechleiter, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Central Committee, and Muhammad Sa'id Abdullah Muhsin, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Salim Muhammad Jubran, Central Committee member, first secretary of the Hadramaut Governorate; Abd Al-Wakil Ismail Al-Saruri, candidate member of the Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY in the GDR;

The delegation of the Workers Party (Communist) of Sweden led by Rolf Hagel, party chairman, and Tage Haeggstroem, Central Committee member.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by Nikos Kaloudhis, Politburo member of the Central Committee, and Ioannis Hotos, Central Committee member and member of the Salonica District Executive; Betty Ambatielou, staff member on the Central Committee's International Relations Department;

The delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece led by Dimitrios Sotirlis, member of the Central Committee Executive Bureau; Rania Balafouta, secretary in the Central and East European Section in the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Dr Apostolos Gerontas, member of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee, and Ibraheem Mograby, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua led by the Commander of the Revolution Henri Ruiz, member of the FSLN Directorate, and members of the Sandinista Assembly Commander William Ramirez and Commander Juan Jose Ubeda;

"On their arrival in Berlin, the guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Werner Felfe, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski and Guenter Schabowski; SED Central Committee Politburo candidate members Gerhard Mueller, Siegried Lorenz and Werner Walde; SED Central Committee members Hans Albrecht, Horst Hasse, Horst Heintze, Eva Jempel, Margot Honecker, Rainer Knolle, Gerhart Neuner, Johanna Toepfer, Gerhard Troelitzsch, Heinz Wittig and Heinz Ziegner; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Manfred Herold; and by Werner Mueller, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED Central Committee."

The delegation of the Communist Party of Norway headed by Ingrid Negaard, deputy party chairman, and Signe Oedaard, member of the Central Committee. "The guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee member Eva Hempel."

Secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Ajoy Roy, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party Humberto Ramirez, and the delegation of the Mali People's Democratic Union headed by Boubacar Diallo, member of the Central Executive Bureau, and El-Hadj Dumar Sow, member of the National Council. "On the arrival in Berlin the guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee candidate member Manfred Herold."

The delegation of the Communist Party of Chile headed by Americo Zorilla, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and the delegation of the Indian National Congress (I) headed by Mahender Singh, member of the All-India Congress Committee and member of the Lower House. "On their arrival in Berlin, the guests were greeted by members of the SED Central Committee Margot Honecker and Gerhard Nuener."

The delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina headed by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Central Committee, and Salvador Paez, member of the Political Commission. "The guests were welcomed by member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Schabowski, 1st secretary of the Berlin Area [Bezirk] Executive of the SED."

The delegation of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The delegation of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence headed by Richard Andriamanjato, president of the party, and Paul Andrianolijao, deputy secretary general. "Upon their arrival the guests were welcomed by member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Schabowski, 1st secretary of the Berlin Area (Bezirk) Executive of the SED; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Walde, 1st secretary of the Cottbus Area (Bezirk) Executive of the SED; members of the SED Central Committee Horst Hasse, Horst Heintze, Eva Hempel, Margot Honecker, Gerhart Neuner and Heinz Wittig; and by candidate member of the SED Central Committee Manfred Herold."

Also on 15 April ADN reports the arrival of various delegations as follows:

The delegations of the Bahrain National Liberation Front headed by Ali Naji Abdullah, member of the Steering Committee; the delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party headed by Abdul Aziz al-Otteh, member of the Central Committee Politburo, including Salam Khaled, member of the Central Committee and the party's representative on the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; and the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Kerim Mroue, member of the Central Committee Politburo, including Youssuf Martada, member of the Central Committee. "The guests were welcomed by members of the SED Central Committee Ursula Zschau, Herbert Ziegenhahn, Horst Schumann and Guenter Goerlich."

The delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party headed by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Party Control of the Central Committee; Nyamyn Mishigdorj, candidate of the Central Committee; and Ragchaabadzaryn Jamts, candidate of the Central Committee and ambassador to the GDR. "The guests were welcomed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo."

The delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) led by Mikhalis Poumbouras, member of the Politburo and Secretariat, and Mikhail Olimbios, Central Committee member, deputy head of the AKEL International Department;

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile led by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary. It includes Hernan del Canto, Central Committee member and secretary of International Relations Department.

The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Jure Bilic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Hisen Ramadani, Central Committee member, and Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador of the SFRY to the GDR.

The delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq led by Samir Muhammad Abdal-Wahhab, member of the party Regional Command;

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vanheuang Vongvichit, ambassador of Laos in the GDR, and Dr Khamphay Rasmy, departmental head.

Member of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee Albert de Coninck;

The delegation of the Party of Unity for National Progress of Burundi led by Pasteur Nzinahora, Central Committee member, vice president of the Political Commission of the Central Committee, president of the Supreme Court, and Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, party national secretary;

The delegation of the French Communist Party led by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;

Member of the Executive Committee of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Grenada) George Louison;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain led by Peter Carter, member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee, and Heather Malley, member of the Executive Committee;

Deputy foreign policy spokesman of the British Labour Party George Robertson;

The delegation of the African Independence Party of Cape Verdes (PAICV) led by Olivio Pires, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jorge Lopes, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon led by Tariq Shihab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Ghazi Mansur, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Vanguard of the Malagassy Revolution (AREMA) led by Ignace Rakoto, member of the Politburo and education minister, and Andre Razafindrakoto, planning director in the Ministry of Higher Education;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Martinique led by Andre Constant, Politburo member of the Central Committee;

As observer for the Labour Party of the Netherlands, Paul Scheffer, scientific expert in the party Institute for International Questions;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Peru led by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Central Committee, and Asuncion Caballero Mendez, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia (UNIP) led by Daniel Muchiwa Lisuld, Central Committee member and chairman of the Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Commission in the Central Committee, and J.B. Simuyandi, Central Committee member and administrative secretary in the Central Committee;

The delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone (APC) led by Bokari Stevens, member of the governing council, and includes Josephus Wiliams, Central Committee member.

"On their arrival in Berlin the guests were welcomed by Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Gerhard Mueller and Gerhard Schuerer; SED Central Committee members Otto Arndt and Guenther Jahn and by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission."

Dr Wilhelm Bruns, department head in the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, representing the SPD. "He was welcomed by SED Central Committee member Otto Reinhold."

The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party under Masahiro Yamamoto, vice chairman of the party. The delegation includes Kumao Terada, chairman of the party's Legal Commission.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Pakistan.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg under party Chairman Rene Urbany. It includes Central Committee member Jacqueline Urbany.

The delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (FMLN) under Jorge Shafik Handal, member of the FMLN Supreme Command and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador. It includes Julian Rodriguez, Jesus Vaquerano, and Rodrigo Jimenez.

The delegation of the SEW under Party Chairman Horst Schmitt. It includes Deputy Party Chairman Inge Kopp and Dietmar Ahrens, and Uwe Doering, member of the Bureau of the party Executive.

The delegation of the Party of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin under Francois Azodogbehou, Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the Central Committee Commission for Rural Development. It includes Paul Sedegan, permanent secretary of the Organization Department in the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Sudanese Communist Party under Sulayman Hamid, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The delegation of the Swedish Party of the Left-Communists under Bertil Maabrink, vice chairman of the party and chairman of its parliamentary group. It includes Margaretha Olofsson, chairman of the Stockholm party organization.

The delegation of the MPLA Party of Labour of Angola under Juliao Mateus Paulo "Dino Matross," member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Agostinho Andre Mendez de Carvalho, candidate member of the Central Committee, Angola's ambassador to the GDR, and Antonio Maria dos Santos Dias, section head in the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party under Erwin Scharf, member of the Central Committee Politburo. It includes Christine Howorka, member of the Vienna City Committee.

The delegation of the United National Progressive Party (Egypt) under Khalid Muhyi al-Din, general secretary of the Central Committee.

Arduino Agnelli, member of the National Assembly of the Italian Socialist Party.

The delegation of the Canadian Communist Party under Gordon Massie, member of the Central Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Central Committee. It includes Paula Fletcher, Central Committee member, secretary of the party organization in Manitoba.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Malta under Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Franz Carvana, vice chairman of the party and Central Committee member.

The delegation of the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO) under Hifikepunye Pohamba, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Magnaemamulpolo Hantiku, member of the Women's Council of SWAPO.

The delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe under Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento e Sousa, Politburo member and minister of agriculture.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain under Francisco Frutos, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Miguel Moran, member of the Central Committee and of the International Commission of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of the People's of Spain under Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Jose Antonio Moral Santin, member of the Executive Committee and first secretary of the Madrid Regional Committee.

The delegation of the Tunisian Communist Party under Abdelhamid Ben Moustapha, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Socialist Destour Party (Tunisia) under Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, member of the Politburo. It includes Bel Hassen Cherir, general secretary of the party coordinating committee for Tunis.

The delegation of the German Communist Party under Herbert Mies, party chairman. It includes Hermann Gautier, vice chairman of the party; Doris Schweigert and Beate Landefeld, members of the party Executive.

"On their arrival in Berlin the guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary; Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary; Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, secretaries of the Central Committee; Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann and Hary Tisch, Politburo candidate members; Werner Eberlein, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde, SED Central Committee members; Otto Arndt, Johannes Chemnitzer. Guenter Ehrensperger, Peter Florin, Guenter Goerlich, Guenther Jahn, Helga Labs, Otto Reinhold, Horst Schumann, Herber Ziegenhahn and Ursula Zschau; Central Committee candidate member Werner Kirchhoff; Chairman of the SED Central Audit Commission Kurt Seibt; and Herbert Malcherek, member of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee."

The following delegations arrived in Berlin on 16 April:

The delegation of the Korean Worker's Party, led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK. It includes Gwon Min-chun [as received], deputy head of the International Relations Department in the Central Committee; and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK in the GDR.

The delegation of the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania (CCCM), led by Paul Sozigwa, Central Committee member, member of the National Executive Committee and secretary of the Control and Internal Commission. It includes Isidore L. Shirima [as received], under secretary and leader of the Africa section in the International Relations Department.

James West, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission in the Central Committee of the CPUSA.

HONECKER DELIVERS CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT

LD181422 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0838 GMT 17 Apr 86

[SED Central Committee report to the 11th SED Congress, delivered by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary -- live]

[Text] The report from the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress is as follows:

1. The resolutions of the 10th SED Congress have been fulfilled. The Central Committee of our party discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress at its last session on 11 April. It instructed me to report to the delegates at the 11th SED Congress on the work of the Central Committee between both party congresses and at the same time to make proposals for the work of the party up to 1990 and beyond to be discussed and decided upon. That is no easy task, since not only our party but the public was informed comprehensively -- down to the smallest detail -- about the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR as it has been handled by the Central Committee since the 10th congress.

Together with all GDR citizens, the members and candidates of the SED have worked actively to implement the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. If we put everything which has developed by our efforts since the 10th congress on the golden scales of life, then we can say now at our 11th congress: Our party has kept its word. We have fulfilled the resolutions of the 10th congress.

We have fulfilled them at a time which has often made high demands of us, our party, and our people. We have steered our ship reliably through the spray during a time which was characterized by hard international disputes and in a world which got into a situation of the most bitter international confrontation after a period of detente. Great support in solidarity was given to us here by the party of Lenin -- the CPSU -- the USSR, and the fraternal socialist countries, who, like us, are successfully striving toward the exalted goals of socialism and communism.

If one looks at the last 5 years, we can say with all necessary modesty that, thanks to the creative work of our people -- the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals, and the other working people -- socialism has developed further in the GDR despite various disruptive imperialist maneuvers. It is not yet perfected, to be sure, but we have made good advances, nevertheless.

When the question of what real socialism is arises frequently in the international arena one can point with pride to our joint work. There is no doubt that as one of the two states which arose on German soil as a result of the World War II and the postwar development, the GDR has accomplished something which is praised by its friends and cannot be ignored by its enemies. We have erected a new social order in place of the old one.

Contrary to the FRG, we have created in the GDR -- at the sensitive dividing line between two different social systems in Europe, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- a society which is open to the world, in which the exploitation of man by man is eliminated, and the creative strengths of the people can be fully developed.

Our people have achieved a standard of living unprecedented in their history on the basis of the development of the productive forces and of socialist production relations. Unemployment is for us a concept which belongs to another alien world. A sense of security and safety in society, full employment, and equal educational chances for all children of the people are guaranteed in our country. We regard the preservation of peace and, thus, the prospect of a guaranteed future as the most important task.

Quite simply, we can say with complete justification that the ruling class, the working class, has created a society of which one can be proud in alliance with the peasants, the intellectuals, and all working people.

This has been achieved thanks to the unshakable relationship of trust between the party and people. It has been achieved by the diligence, the discipline, the skill, and the performances of working people in the towns and countryside. Our party and the working class have learned how to lead society in the past 40 years. The real changes in our country which have been accomplished in this process speak for themselves. This is also clear in the results of the last 5 years when M1.087 trillion, over 90 percent of which was produced through increased labor productivity. However one views things, the intellectual powers of our people are of decisive importance for the rise of our national economy, and for our people's material and cultural standard of living. Since the founding of the GDR, 1.9 million citizens have graduated from a university or technical college. In our country they are not unemployed, while in the FRG alone tens of thousands who have attended such educational establishments can not find appropriate employment and have to go on welfare.

In our country there is no policy of cuts in the social sector and no bribery through banks and companies in the selection of candidates for the popular assemblies. What there is in the GDR is full employment, increasing prosperity for people, social justice, and the exclusive and complete democracy of the people in true freedom.

The new life rose up from ruins and turned to face the future. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, in which the USSR made the largest contribution, also brought liberation for the German people. It opened up the path to a new future. The 40th anniversary of the liberation was a milestone in preparations for the 11th congress and gave a strong impetus to the initiative of the people in our country. With the successful construction of socialism -- and this will remain true in future too -- we are preserving and realizing the legacy of all those who fought to rescue humanity from the brown barbarism and for a better future for the peoples.

In our country, the party and people are joined together by deep trust; they act together for the good of the people and have proved that they are doing justice to all the demands of the age in such unity. The SED is the party of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht, and August Bebel, the party of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, whose memory more than 250,000 Berliners again honored with a powerful demonstration for peace and socialism in the early days of January this year. The SED is the party of Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and Walter Ulbricht. Standing in the tradition of the revolutionary German workers movement, which is over 100 years old, it is continuing this tradition at present and enriching it with its creative activity for the good of the people. An indestructible fighting alliance links the SED with the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, and it is a firm member of the world communist movement. To be a member of our party, to work in its ranks for the noble cause of socialism and communism, is an honor and an obligation for us, it is the meaning of our life and entitles every one of us to be proud; it means that every one of us is and remains a son of the people.

Millions of GDR citizens have taken part in the preparations for the 11th congress with their performances to strengthen socialist society and with their thoughts, experiences, and proposals. This characterized socialist competition just as much as the great popular discussion did. The deep satisfaction which the citizens of our republic feel at what has been achieved is well-founded. What we have created together strengthens us in the certainty that we can tackle the tasks up to 1990 and, beyond that, up to 2000, which are on the agenda of the 11th congress, full of confidence and enthusiasm that we shall master them successfully.

It is necessary for the Central Committee at this moment to thank with all its heart all the working people of our country and all communists for the work which they have performed since the 10th SED Congress.

2. The International Situation and the Foreign Policy Activity of the SED

Since the 10th party conference much has changed in our country and in the world. The international situation has become exacerbated as a result of the arms escalation and confrontation course of influential circles in the United States and in NATO. In view of these events which threaten the existence of mankind, our party saw and sees it is a decisive task to contribute to reducing the danger of war through its activities. At meetings with personalities from the West of varying political persuasions, ways have been sought through dialogue to achieve this. Looking back, one can say that our policy has been well understood by our people and has had a favorable influence on the international situation and on support for peaceful prospects.

A new stage in our peace policy has been opened up by the imaginative approach of the USSR to international questions, their comprehensive programs for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and for the creation of a system of international security.

We agree in every respect with the proposals announced by Mikhail Gorbachev and decided on by the 27th CPSU Congress and we are participating in their realization. They are fully in the spirit of our ideal of a world without weapons and without force, a world in which all people can decide freely on their own path of development and their own way of life. Everywhere it meets a loud approving echo. On the other hand, signs of readiness by the United States to embark on a path of nuclear disarmament and to refrain from nuclear tests and from SDI are (?lacking). The FRG Government gives support for this destructive policy which complicates its relations to the socialist countries, including the GDR, and damages the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

In our opinion, not only words but deeds are required to accord with what was described following the first summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and their joint statement as the Spirit of Geneva. What is required is the serious desire not to persist in the stereotype way of thinking in terms of confrontation and the striving for military superiority but to find new ways to approach things, new forms and processes in relations between the different social systems, states, and regions.

It is necessary to seek out and use every change, however small, to stop the tendency toward a constant increase in the danger of war, and reverse it toward a constant stabilization of peace.

The first step toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons can only be to stop testing new ones. In answer to the moratorium on all nuclear tests unilaterally undertaken by the USSR in August 1985 and repeatedly extended since then, and in flagrant disregard of the declared wishes of the peoples, the U.S. Administration has continued underground nuclear tests. The USSR Government, while maintaining its legitimate security interests, has once again announced in reply to the U.S. nuclear tests on 11 April this year, which are a challenge to mankind, its readiness to refrain from nuclear tests if the United States at long last embarks on a moratorium -- on a test ban. The USSR decision, determined by humanist responsibility for the fate of the peoples, shows the way to a peaceful future.

As has been suggested, this chance should be used as a meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. That would be a step forward on the right path. In a nuclear war there would be no winners and no losers. Neither can the arms race be won. However, through the increase and development and introduction of newer and newer nuclear weapon systems, the dangers to peace and to the existence of mankind increases. The situation in the world could reach the point where it no longer depends on the sense and wishes of the politicians.

All people in the world who feel responsibility for their peoples and mankind are raising their voices against the U.S. intention to fill space with deadly weapons. No one needs SDI to develop top technologies. The peaceful investigation and exploitation of space offers a fruitful field for this. We are for peace in space and on earth.

The GDR will continue to support an improvement in the international situation and a return to detente through a policy of results-orientated, businesslike dialogue and cooperation. At the Stockholm Conference and at the Vienna troop reduction talks it, the GDR, with the other socialist countries, supports serious and productive negotiations with the aim of constructive results. It implements the Helsinki Final Act on security and cooperation as a whole and attaches great significance for further steps to overcome international tensions to this document.

We are also ready on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage to seek new forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, in environmental protection, in the sphere of culture, of the education and health services, and in other areas. European cooperation, and trade and economic results between CEMA and the EC would be served by a start to direct business relations between the two organizations and by contacts on concrete questions.

The world of today is marked by far-reaching changes in favor of progress, by contrary tendencies, and diverse contradictions. The positions of socialism which can lean on a highly developed economy, a solid scientific base, and a reliable defense potential, have powerfully strengthened. The national and social liberation movement has achieved new successes.

Never before has the progress of mankind been offered such immense possibilities by the turbulent development of productive forces. However, never before have weapons of such destructive force been produced and stockpiled as today. Socialism puts peace first and also solves the most complex problems of the scientific-technological revolution in the interests of and for the benefit of mankind. At the same time it is become clearer and clearer that imperialism, whose most aggressive forces are playing with the risk of a nuclear war, has become an obstacle to soci.l development.

It is characteristic of imperialism that the great monopolies of the most successful capitalist states have developed into international power structures which embrace whole countries and continents with their tentacles. Today they control nearly 40 percent of industrial production, some 60 percent of foreign trade, and more than three-quarters of the technological potential of the capitalist economy. The tempo of centralization of capital has increased. Many small and medium-sized companies are drawn into this maelstrom. From 1980-84, 14,400 bankruptcies were registered in the United States. In the same period there were over 90,000 in Japan and nearly 70,000 in the FRG.

A gigantic technological battle as the bourgeois politicians call it, is raging between the large monopolies and the capitalist countries, the three major centers of modern imperialism -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. In the process, scientific-technological potential is increasing, to some extent considerably. At the same time new contradictions are mounting which are leading to massive disruptions in the capitalist world economy.

While economic growth is loudly proclaimed in the capitalist hemisphere, mass unemployment is not merely continuing, but is continuing to increase. At present over 30 million people are unemployed in 24 capitalist countries that belong to the OECD. If you add the unemployed and short-time workers which are not registered in the official statistics, then there are as many as 40 to 60 million unemployed. Over 40 percent of registered unemployed belong to the under 24-year-old age group.

For not a few people all this has meant sinking into a new poverty. Up to 20 percent of the population of the major capitalist countries are faced with this threat at present. In the FRG about 2.5 million people have to resort to social welfare, while the figure is estimated at 2.5 million people in Great Britain. In the United States 0.75 million people are living below the official poverty level. One could list many other things which demonstrate the weakness of a system in which not man, but profit is paramount.

The community of the socialist states has continued to progress over the past few years. Our countries entered a new, higher phase of development and are tackling tasks of great importance for the future. These are determined by the need to accelerate science and technology and all that which is called for to shape socialist society, for the historic confrontation with imperialism, and the struggle to safeguard peace. As a whole the preconditins have been created to achieve a higher quality in unfolding the economic, scientific-technological, and political potential of socialism. This is the basis for resolutely implementing social policy and consistently guaranteeing defense at whatever level is required.

The extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact demonstrated our determination to strengthen our alliance as a center of foreign policy coordination, as a reliable defense shield against all attacks, and attempts at blackmail by imperialism. We agreed at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia to continue to perfect the foreign policy coordination mechanism in order to shape our cooperation more effectively and strategically.

The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of historic significance for the further advance of the Soviet people in the development and strengthening of socialism, its all-round perfection according to plan and in the further progress of communism -- an event of great international influence. As participants we were able to directly experience the way in which the congress discussed with a business-like attitude, creativity, a militant spirit and optimism, the releasing of all material and intellectual potential of the Soviet society, and the eradication of all obstacles on the way to successfully realize the adopted strategy for the socioeconomic development of the country. The decisions of the 27th congress are of extraordinary significance for strengthening the USSR's position in the international arena, for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

At my meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 27 February 1986 we underlined our determination to continue to deepen relations between our parties and states on a party, state, and social level, and to work together actively to realize the comprehensive CEMA program and to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Our two countries are jointly tackling great future projects, as contained above all in the long-term program for cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000.

At our 11th congress we reiterate our fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR -- that great revolutionary achievement. It is the basis of our successes and a matter dear to the hearts of our people.

We are also continuing to build up our relations with the other socialist states within and outside Europe in keeping with the comprehensive system of treaties. The realization of the adopted program on cooperation in the sphere of science, technology and production with Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania up to the year 2000 will serve to promote the progress of each one of our countries and to further strengthen the entire community.

It has been and remains a matter of honor and principle for us to expand and deepen the truly internationalist relations with the first socialist country of America -- with Cuba. We are also implementing a long-term program of cooperation with it. Our full solidarity continues to go out to Cuba which is subjected to the continual pressure of blackmail from the United States.

Our relations with Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea are developing steadily on the basis of treaties of friendship and cooperation. In this, mutual benefit is increasingly linked with our solidarity in strengthening the positions of socialism in Asia. We support the joint initiative of the three Indochinese fraternal countries for stability and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia. The relations of friendship and comradely cooperation with the DPRK reached a qualitatively new level.

In its relations with the PRC the GDR is also guided by the strengthening of the international positions of socialism and peace. One can note with satisfaction a gratifying improvement in relations between the GDR and the PRC -- that great socialist country -- in the political, economic, and cultural sphere. The cooperation between the GDR and the PRC which is developing as a positive influence on the struggle to safeguard peace. The GDR and the SFRY have expanded their relations of friendship and cooperation in the spheres of policy, the seconomy and culture. The GDR is making efforts to further develop its relations with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

In continuing to steadily strengthen our alliance with the socialist fraternal countries, we are striving at the same time to expand cooperation with states in the non-socialist world, in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Further agreements are being reached to this end, whose realization at the same time has a positive influence on the international situation.

The preservation of peace also has been, and remains a decisive issue in relations between the GDR and the FRG. No FRG politician who claims to be taken seriously can pretend the realities which arose as a result of World War II and postwar development do not exist. This includes the existence in the heart of Europe of two sovereign German states independent of one another, the GDR and the FRG, which embody different social systems and belong to different alliances.

As before, we attach great importance to the joint statement of 12 March 1985 in which Federal Chancellor Kohl and I stated that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a basic condition for peace. This is in line with the Basic Treaty and the system of European treaties. In accordance with this, the two German states bear a special responsibility for peace, if only as a result of the lessons of history.

This responsibility is also seen in the correct light in view of the fact that their border, like that of the CSSR, runs along the dividing line between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In the aforementioned joint statement we underlined the words, for the first time in the history of the relations between the GDR and FRG, that war must never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

As for Berlin, we are in favor of strict adherence to and full application of the 4-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971, which is tried and tested in everyday life, not least to the benefit of West Berlin citizens themselves. We will continue in future, with our allies, to give a strong rebuff to all attempts to test this agreement to the maximum degree, and to maneuver around its central precept that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and must not be governed by it.

Our party and the GDR has expanded its relations with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the parties and movements of national liberation. The increasing variety and enrichment of cooperation is expressed, among other things, in the fact that over 350 agreements were concluded with states of these regions between 1981 and 1985.

The Nonaligned Movement, which today includes 101 countries, plays an important role which we value highly. New impulses for peace and development go out from their activity again and again. These countries, which represent the majority of states, are to a considerable extent in agreement in opposing the arms race, external interference in internal affairs, the threat and use of force and all forms of expansionism. They call more and more emphatically for concrete measures for arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, and reject the militarization of space. This desire is documented by important political initiatives such as the joint statement by the six state and government heads of May 1984, by the Delhi Declaration of January 1985, by their appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union of October 1985, and by their message to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan of February 1986.

The GDR supports the above statements as well as the call made by the newly independent states to use resources made available by realistic steps toward a halt in armament and disarmament for the collective solution of global problems such as overcoming environmental pollution, hunger, underdevelopment, illiteracy and endemic illnesses.

The states of Africa, Asia and Latin America are particularly hard hit by the catastrophic effects of the crisis in the capitalist part of the world. The discriminatory neocolonial policy of high interest rates of imperialism, the worsening loan conditions, and increasing protectionism in foreign trade are having a devastating effect. The foreign debts of these countries increased by over a third since 1980 and reached around $1 billion in 1985. In 1984 alone they had to pay back altogether $141.1 billion, including $71 billion in interest, to imperialist creditors. We therefore welcome Cuba's initiative and are in favor of the speediest possible start of concrete negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of all states, in order to bring about a global and just solution to major international economic problems.

The peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America are increasingly less ready to submit to neocolonialist exploitation and policy of force. This is shown particularly clearly at the moment by events in Haiti, in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Even the Pinochet regime, founded on unbending terror, will not be able to escape its inglorious downfall in the end, despite financial injections from international capital. We express our full solidarity and sympathy with the communists, the socialists and all opponents of Pinochet.

We have long had close connections with Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, who decided in favor of a socialist point of view. Based on their cooperation with the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states, these states and parties are waging a hard struggle to consolidate their economies, to defend themselves against counterrevolutionary forces which receive material and ideological aid from imperialism.

We will continue to help in solidarity the liberated states and peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the struggle for peace and social progress. We decisively condemn imperialism's aggressive acts against Nicaragua, and reaffirm our firm solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Sandino. The problems of Central America have to be solved without interference from outside have to be solved by political means. We welcome efforts in this direction.

The world, our people, had to watch with anger and disgust the day before yesterday how the United States against all human reason, fell upon Libya with its bomber squadrons. Rightly, the socialist states allied in the Warsaw Pact express their deep concern about the rapid deterioration of the international situation in this connection, brought about by the hostile actions of the United States against Libya. The barbaric bombing of peaceful Libyan cities by the U.S. Air Force, which claimed completely innocent people as victims, is, as I already emphasized at the Berlin rally in honor of Ernst Thaelmann, an act of aggression and has provoked justified anger and indignation.

The GDR -- and let this be said clearly here -- fully and wholly supports the content of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states which was published in today's press. The U.S. attack on Libya not only creates a real danger to peace in the southern Mediterranean, but contains an uncontrollable escalation of international tensions, which will, as it says in the declaration, have an inescapably negative effect on the situation in Europe and throughout the world, on the East-West dialogue as a whole.

The continuing attacks by U.S. fighter aircraft on Libyan targets show that world peace is not more secure on the foundation of imperialist power and adventurist policy, but less so. The situation in the Near East, a danger to peace for many years, characterized by Israeli aggression and the denial of the Palestinians right to their own state, threatens to slide out of control into the chasm.

This must not be allowed to happen. It can only be welcomed, in view of the extremely tense situation, that it is not only the Arab world but all of mankind which rejects U.S. aggression against Libya and is calling on the administration to act with reason, all the more so as rash actions will only conjure up a catastrophe which could plunge all of mankind into the inferno of a new world conflagration from which there is no return. From this place we again declare our solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Libyan people.

It is our firm conviction that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution in the Near East can only be achieved through collective efforts by all interested parties. We support the proposal to call an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, in which all interested parties, including the PLO, should take part.

We regard the strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries and the PLO as a fundamental condition for a democratic solution to the problems of the Middle East. It would serve world peace if the war between Iran and Iraq were ended as soon as possible and a stabilization achieved in the Gulf region.

We support the efforts to achieve a political settlement in the negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. We strongly condemn South Africa's apartheid policy and call for an end to the support from imperialist states for the racist regime in Pretoria, which is currently shaking to its foundations. We support freedom for Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners. We strongly support the immediate granting of independence for Namibia. The aggressive actions, the interference and military intervention of imperialist forces in Angola, Mozambique and other states in southern Africa must be ended.

The peace-loving policy of the GDR derives from the humanist nature of our socialist social order. It is directed at securing favorable external conditions for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR.

In the coming years these are the following primary aims and directions for the international policy of our party and Republic:

1. Consistent work for the activation and joint activity of all forces of peace, reason and realism with the aim of averting a nuclear war through effective steps of arms limitation and diarmament, of preventing the militarization of space, of scrapping nuclear weapons, and of overcoming confrontation through cooperation between the states.

2. The purposeful expansion of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a comprehensive contribution to the all-round strengthening and increase in the power and international influence of socialism through the ever-improving unfolding of its advantages.

3. Active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, the development of relations of friendship based on equal rights with all liberated states, and support for their struggle for a new international economic order on the basis of equal rights.

4. Consistent efforts for the development of relations for peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states, the maintenance and development of a businesslike political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and consideration of mutual legitimate interests.

5. We support:

The complete stop to nuclear tests as the first step toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons; a stop to the stationing and the gradual dismantling of the nuclear systems already deployed in Europe; The removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe, The creation of nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones; the setting-up of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in Central Europe; a radical improvement in the international situation and the reliable maintenance of the security of the peoples.

The 1986 International Year of Peace should be followed by years of peace for all future generations.

3. Our main area of struggle is the unity of economic and social policy.

Since the 10th congress, our republic has successfully continued its development as a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state. The 1981-85 plan was concluded well. All aspects of social life, the productive forces, and the relations of production, science, education, and culture, the social conditions of the people, and national defense have been perfected further.

We have managed with our economic strategy to make the intensification of production the decisive basis for improved performance and to guarantee durably the necessary economic growth. The growth in labor productivity has accelerated. Our party orientated itself at the right time toward the most modern scientific-technological developments. More and more, the world standard has become the yardstick for our own work. Science and production have become more closely integrated. The use of scientific-technological results alone saved an average of 500 million man hours per year, equivalent to the volume of work performed by 300,000 working people.

From 1981 to 1985, the GDR produced a national income of M1.087 trillion, whereby the annual rates of growth rose. In 6 months last year the same amount of national income was created as in the whole of 1970. If one takes the 15 years since the 8th Congress together, we produced M2.7 trillion national income calculated at 1985 prices, 1.7 times more than in the 22 years from 1949 to 1970. The growth in national income was more than 90 percent due to increased labor productivity. The fact that our industry is producing with increasing efficiency is also shown in the fact that its net

production rose considerably more quickly than goods production in the last 5 years. We can note with pride that there are only a few countries in the world which have undertaken such a solid and dynamic economic development over a long period and have been able to turn it constantly into social progress.

The considerable growth rates for microelectronics and robot technology, among others, are characteristic of the fact that the rise in economic performance is flowing increasingly from the results of science and technology. Whereas we did not have a single industrial robot in 1970, there were more than 65,000 of them by the end of 1985. The accelerated introduction of CAD/CAM technology [computer aided design/-computer aided manufacture], linked with flexible automation systems and the improved processes for cracking oil, are also of considerable importance for the national economy.

The material-technological basis of the national economy corresponds to the requirements of a modern socialist industrial state with a highly development agricultural sector. M319 billion has been used in the last 5 years to modernize, reconstruct, and extend fixed assets and for the social program, and the huge sum of M890 billion has been used since the 8th Congress.

At the end of 1985 our economy possessed fixed assets worth M1.3 trillion. Compared to 1980, their volume has grown by more than 21 percent, whereby the proportion of automated equipment in industry has risen to 53 percent. In industry, which produced almost three quarters of the growth in national income in the national economy during the last 5-year plan, labor productivity rose by a total of 38 percent, which guaranteed 91 percent of the growth in production. At the same time, specific input of energy resources important for the national economy, raw materials, and fuels, declined by 5.3 percent per annum.

Altogether, goods worth M2.5 trillion were produced to supply the population, the national economy, and for export. Thus, as much was produced in 5 years as in the 20 years from 1949 to 1968. In 1985, the volume of production achieved in the whole of 1970 was reached in 25 weeks. Much effort was expended in tapping domestic raw materials to a greater extent, and to refine them to a greater degree. The share of raw brown coal in primary energy input rose from 64.5 percent in 1980 to 70.4 percent last year. In 1985 we produced in 7 months as much electricity as in the whole of 1970. In 1985, almost as much natural gas was produced from domestic sources in 1 month as in the whole of 1970.

In the chemical industry, 60 percent of the growth flowed in recent years from the refinement of production. In particular, the commissioning of the cracking and aromatics complex at the Schedt Petrochemical combine has enabled a significantly deeper cracking of mineral oil since 1982. The share of light products has thus risen from 49.5 percent at the start of the 1980's to 62.9 percent at present. In metallurgy the proportion of the highly-refined range has risen to 80 percent.

The agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs economy has also achieved the best 5-year-plan results. Calculated in grain equivalent units, crop and animal production amounted to 264 billion metric tons, 21 million tons more than in the previous 5 years. Of considerable importance here is the fact that crop production, with 11 percent, developed more quickly than livestock production with 5.4 percent.

In crop production an average annual yield of 45.4 decitons of grain per hectare was achieved, whereas in the 1970's it was 40.5 decitons. Yields of all important fruits also rose, although at different rates. Since 1982, over 10 million metric tons of grain has been produced each year. As we know, in 1985 the record harvest of 11.6 million metric tons of grain was brought in, which meant 46 decitons per hectare, and

in the case of wheat, 53 decitons. Fruit and vegetable production was also increased considerably. State procurements of slaughter cattle averaged 2.4 million metric tons annually from 1981 to 1985. The best result so far was achieved in 1985, with 2.6 million metric tons, which was more than 1 and 1/2 times the 1970 figure.

Two-thirds of the increase in net production in the 5-year plan period was due to increased labor productivity. Costs, related to the produced product, fell in the case of mineral fertilizers, and also for fodder, energy and fuel. Since the start of the 1970's some M107 billion have been invested in the agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs economy.

The personal plots of cooperative farmers and workers, and the allotment holders, gardners and small animal holders have augmented social production and contributed to supplies to the population. Stimulated by the reform of agricultural prices, they have considerably increased their production in recent years. In 1985 they sold 337,400 metric tons of slaughter cattle and 289,000 metric tons of fruit. They also achieved high rates of increased sales in vegetables, wool, honey, rabbit meat and other products. It is gratifying to note that in the past 5 years some 96,000 new allotments were created, 80 percent more than in the period 1976 to 1980. The number of members of the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardeners and Small Animal Holders rose by 23,000 from 1981 to 1,359,000.

The ability of our socialist planned economy to respond efficiently and flexibly to the requirements of the international market was again illustrated at this year's Leipzig Fair. The development of foreign trade turnover, which in 1985 was 50 percent higher than in 1980, also testifies to this.

In accordance with the spirit of socialism we are using the considerably increased performance of our national economy to ensure and further enhance the material and cultural standard of living of the people. In 15 years, 2.4 million apartments have been newly-built or modernized, so that living conditions have been improved for 7.2 million citizens. Two-thirds of all newly-built apartments were handed over to workers, and one in four to young newlyweds. Since 1971 we have spent M 260 billion on our housing construction program, which is 10 percent of the national income produced in this period.

In the same period as the apartments were constructed, over 137,000 kindergarten places were created, 46,000 more than in the preceding 5 years. It is now ensured that all children of the relevant age whose parents so wish, can attend a kindergarten. In nurseries, the number of places has grown by 66,300; whereas in 1970 only 29 in 100 children up to the age of 3 obtained a place, in 1985 it was 73. In this area the GDR provides a high degree of care. Since 1971, 76,772 classrooms and 2,041 school gymnasiums have been built.

People's real income has doubled in 15 years. The net monetary income of the populace rose by 78 percent. For more than 10 years, productivity-related wages and other performance-orientated wages measures have been in force. We have expanded care for children, working mothers and newlyweds.

The spectrum of social development is wide. Let me just quote such measures as the introduction of the 40-hour week for all workers on a 3-shift system and for mothers with two children. Today the 40-hour week applies to every fifth worker; 500,000 2-shift workers are on a 42-hour week. Since the last increase in holiday, all workers have holidays of at least 3 weeks and 3 days on full wages. Since 1979, pensions for pensioners were raised five times. Some 60,000 new places were created in retirement and nursing homes.

Much progress was made in the production of industrial consumer goods. In the last 5-year plan period more finished products with a value of M46 million have been produced for the population than from 1976 to 1980. Today this volume is more than twice as large as in 1970. Retail trade turnover reached M113 billion in the past year in contrast to M64 billion in 1970. Compared to 1980 the availability of newly developed consumer goods has more than doubled and makes up 33 percent of consumer goods production.

The fact that the GDR has now guaranteed steady economic and social development for 1 and 1/2 decades can rightly be described as historical proof of what socialism is able to do. But in our successes we by no means ignore that the achieved is not the achievable. That is why everywhere the most advanced experience should become generally available.

Our main field of action is the unity of economic and social policy; we are in favor of continuing this course. Here we turn our attention particularly to those sectors of the economy which determine the pace. Above all, it is important to combine science with production and production with science even more than at present. This applies particularly to mastering key technologies. There is no reason to remain behind in this field. Rather, it is important to leave behind outdated technological methods and to make even greater progress with leading products on a broad basis with the help of the latest scientific knowledge.

In the late 1970's and the early 1980's we were faced with the question how things were to continue. Should we listen to those who were in favor of slowing down the pace? Or to those who were in favor of comprehensive intensification -- of continuing with the course of uniting economic and social policy? We chose the latter course and the results are clearly visible today.

The Central Committee proposes debating the economic strategy of our party with its eye on the year 2000 at the 11th party congress and to adopt it. It also lies at the base of the draft directive of the 1986-90 5-year plan which will be presented by Comrade Willi Stoph. It is planned to produce a national income of M1.3 trillion in this period, which is to be produced in turn by increased labor productivity.

In the period leading up to the party congress our economic strategy was thoroughly analyzed. Of particular value in this were the experiences of the most successful combines. A number of studies were prepared with the participation of a large number of leading cadres in the economy, of social scientists and natural scientists. As the facts confirm, we have succeeded in our economic strategy to achieve the turn toward comprehensive intensification and to introduce a far-reaching process of product renewal. In essential areas, the GDR has kept pace with the increased international tempo of the scientific-technological revolution and has achieved a leading position.

By having worked out the important strategic economic guidelines at the 10th party congress, our party is continuing its proven practice of reacting to future problems in good time, thus keeping pace with life and meeting recognizable development problems in advance, as it were. In the implementation of the solutions which were found, attention was paid to further questions which arose; decisions were prepared, and the necessary resolutions made.

That has saved us from losing momentum in a good many instances and brought an increase in speed in important areas. Nevertheless, there is no lack of new problems arising from the increasing dynamism of developments in productive forces and also to tendencies in international development which we cannot influence. It is therefore important always to modify the total work of the party and state with this forward-looking approach down to the level of each individual combine. This is a great responsibility.

Such reactions presuppose the readiness and the ability of communists, of responsible leaders, to adjust themselves to the new, not to stick with old habits but to seek the appropriate new solutions actively and creatively; not to wait until problems arise but to make proposals to solve them. That is the working style which we require in even greater measure.

The creative approach to the Marxist-Leninist theory and its development also finds expression in this approach to the further development of our party's economic staategy and to the further steps aimed at improving management, planning, and economic accounting in our economy. We must continue to shape socialist production relations so that they promote the dynamic development of the productive forces in the interest of strengthening socialism.

The main part of the increased economic performance continues to be achieved by industry. This dynamism stems from mastering the scientific and technological revolution for which we are well equipped; for example, most flexible automated manufacturing systems created in honor of our party congress reach top international performances.

The installed technology in many cases comes from the combines' own in-house construction sector for rationalizing equipment, which supplements equipment produced by the electrical and electronics industry and engineering sector or imported from the USSR and the other socialist countries. These highly modern projects show that the GDR, a developed socialist industrial country, has been able to increase productivity with the aid of modern technology to an extent previously unknown.

By the year 1990 the amount of automatically produced products is due to be tripled. Complex automation is to include not only large series production but also medium and small series. It will increasingly determine the technological level, the productivity, and the effectiveness of industry. We are choosing flexible automated manufacturing systems to a greater extent than previously envisaged and making them a starting point for the rational organization of labor in the whole factory. In these sectors it is necessary to increase productivity by five- to sixfold and to reduce costs by 15 to 20 percent.

In addition to the systems named there are also computer-based planning and technical preparation and computer-based control and monitoring systems including quality control and preventive maintainance. We have therefore begun to attack a development that will lead to the next 10-15 years via various stages to more and more automated factories. Those departments already short of personnel confirm this.

The electrical and electronics industry and engineering sector, which significantly determine the industrial structure of the GDR, have a pioneering task. The renewal of their own production must promote and stimulate in other areas. Let us take microelectronics, the comprehensive application of which is at the center of these changes: It is necessary to make better use of existing technology and to prepare the step to higher stages -- in which we are orienting ourselves on the current international level -- and that which can be envisaged today. The significant centers of microelectronics production in our country are the first to face these challenges.

Over and above this, all the combines in the electrical, electronics, and metal processing industry, and also other combines, need to create their capacity in this field. To make clear the scale, let me add that the production of microelectronic components and equipment in our economy will in 1986 already amount to M30.5 billion and will rise to at least M42 billion by 1990.

Microelectronics pervades the whole economy; it increasingly determines the level of the most varied products and processes. For that reason in particular, components

that determine performance must increasingly be produced by the final producers themselves. Deliveries -- which are decisive for the utility value of the product -- will become part of the user's manufacturing range; otherwise the process of renewal at today's tempo and quality cannot be securely enough maintained. The production profile of combines will be changed by this and on the other hand so-called supply combines will continue certain lines up to the finished product.

From 1986-1990 a further 75,000 to 80,000 industrial robots will be produced and put into commission. To an increasing extent they are penetrating assembly, transport, and handling processes. We have begun to introduce in all combines computer-based work places for construction and technological function preparation and control. This new technology makes it possible to increase the productivity of the project planners, constructors, and engineers by 100-500 percent and to halve the costs of technological production preparation. This means that half to three-quarters of the time can be spared in transferring new products to production.

In the past months it has been possible to double the number of CAD/CAM work stations in the GDR so that there are now around 11,200 such computer-based work stations. The tempo is being further accelerated. Whereas we originally worked on the assumption that this year 2,500 would be put in the plan, the number will now be over 15,000. For the 5-year plan 26,000 to 28,000 CAD/CAM work stations were first envisaged, this can now be raised to 85,000 to 90,000.

From the use of this modern technology in the economy, we expect higher efficiency in the work of designers, planners, artistic designers, and technicians and, over and above that, a more flexible and efficient shaping of the whole work process. The same applies to the CAD/CAM centers at universities and other scientific institutions. The total gain will be in the region of several billion marks according to provisional calculations. At the same time, this new technology opens up considerably more room for maneuver for the creative activity of many engineering cadres and economists. As early as the end of 1986, there will already be 100,000 working people using such CAD/CAM stations in their work, and there will be about five times as many by the end of the 5-year plan.

Qualitative changes in our economy, for which preconditions must be created everywhere, are being introduced here. This begins with microelectronics and concerns a large number of structural components, including high-resolution color television tubes.

GDR industry can base itself on a broad range of experience especially on the microelectronic base. At the same time, cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is of great importance. It is important to take a qualitatively new step in this area in the direction of the highest standard of technology within a few years. Great exertions are necessary to organize software production, both with the producers of modern computers and with their users. In order to make more efficient use of the many computer-aided workplaces that will be available in a short time and of computer technology altogether, it is necessary to accelerate the creation of an appropriate network of data and especially to make advances in the sector of fiber-optic transmissions more quickly. In the development and application of modern computer technology, we expect considerable progress especially from the expansion of research cooperation with the institutions of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges.

Microelectronically guided machinery and the massive use of robots lets the person really become master of production and ruler of technology in socialism. The socialist character of work is becoming more marked. It is envisaged in this 5-year plan to shape the content and conditions of work more favorably in 1.2-1.3 million places and to eliminate impediments in work for 440,000-450,000 working people.

A fundamental precondition for the dynamic nature of the growth in performance is the efficient use of all energy resources, raw materials, and other materials. It has proved to be to the GDR's advantage to rely increasingly on indigenous raw materials, including secondary raw materials. The crucial point consists of not only acquiring them efficiently but also using and processing them in the same manner. This applies above all to our lignite. With a share of 70.4 percent in primary energy input, it already represents the most important energy resource in the national economy, and in this 5-year plan we shall increase its use further. At the same time, and not least in the interests of the environment, 15 percent of electricity is to be produced in nuclear power stations by 1990.

Foremost in all considerations, however, is the aim of attaining, with the help of science and technology, energy savings in the economy which, at 80 million metric tons in 1990 compared with 1985, will represent a considerably higher equivalent amount of lignite than previously envisaged. This demands a whole national economic program. Preceeding from this point, we shall then determine the steps for developing the further higher degree the raw material lignite. The Central Committee can inform its 11th Congress than an important step in the production of synthetic gas from saliniferous lignite has been concluded in the Schwarze Pumpe combine with the successful trial run of a new gasification process. This to a certain degree opens up a way for making varied use in future of all grades of lignite as a material for the economy. We are also concerned about acquiring and using the accompanying materials that are found in the acquisition of raw materials.

Now the time has come for further refinement in the chemical industry. As you know, in oil refining we have succeeded in increasing the yield of light products from 49.5 percent in the year 1980, to 62.9 percent in the year 1985 by deeper cracking. Shortly before our party congress, the large Leuna Walter Ulbricht combine began work and will make it possible to refine crude oil into light oils. From the same amount of crude oil we can now produce twice as much fuel and 3.3 times as much end products for making highly refined chemical products. In 1990 we will be able to refine some 75 percent of the available crude oil into light oils. In terms of a country's whole economy, that is a result that is unmatched internationally.

We are consistently taking the path of modernization of our chemical industry toward the highest refinement with the latest technology. In our chemical industry combines we have available highly efficient automatic processes and production processes that are in line with the highest world standards. Our development up to the year 2000 will be characterized by the gradual progress from this top technology toward fully automated, optimally efficient and fault-free production complexes, even whole factories.

Great perspectives are being opened up to biotechnology. Since the middle of the eighties, research and production in this field have been speeded up with the aim of increasing biotechnological products production threefold by 1990, compared with 1985. Thus this key technology will become a decisive factor in the chemical industry for the highest refinements of its end products, and it opens up broad possibilities for the whole economy. On the other hand, it does give rise to certain requirements for extremely precise processing technology. In general, the tasks I have outlined make considerable demands on chemical equipment manufacturers, with regard both to quantity and quality.

Our metallurgical industry is in the process of a comprehensive change to metallurgical refining. We are continuing to move along this path and in so doing are setting ourselves international standards. The central focus is our 'Ernst Thaelmann' converter steel plant in the Ost Metallurgical combine, the most modern in Europe. With the installation of a hot widestrip mill, which we are installing in this combine with the aid of the USSR, the full metallurgical cycle from the processing of ores to the

production of highly refined sheet metal and strips will be completed. In this sphere of industry, the proportion of highly refined items in the production program will reach 90 percent in the year 1990.

Vital technologies of the future, which have brought almost incomparable international experiences and results, and which can bring significant economic benefits after their introduction, are being tested, for example, the solid matter converter in the Max metallurgical complex.

We support all these efforts to move beyond familiar ground and thus to reach the most efficient solutions in the interests of the GDR. Nonferrous metallurgy is developing in the same direction, which is indispensible for microelectronics. Thus the start of production of silicon chips of large dimensions according to the latest technology is of extraordinary importance. In honor of our party congress, the workers of the Freiberg Spurenmetalle [trace metals] state-owned enterprise have completed the first batch in their trial production run.

The profile of the economy is marked more and more by the production of consumer goods. Our plans provide that by 1990, production of these will rise by 130 to 132 percent. Thirty to 40 percent of goods are to be renewed each year, and 70 percent of fashion clothing for young people.

The turnover of industrial goods is to increase at an above-average rate -- namely by over 5 percent. In this we take into account that there is a strong increase in demand for technological industrial goods in particular and that it concentrates primarily on ranges of goods such as entertainment electronics, household appliances, do-it-yourself equipment, and goods for the home environment and for leisure. Good quality and sufficient quantities of items are always important. It remains an extremely important political aim to ensure reliable supplies of basic necessities -- the 1,000 little things of everyday life -- and spare parts. Special attention must be devoted to products for children.

Services and repairs are to be increased by 28.1 percent. Customers' wishes must be met more rapidly and efficiently especially in types of production activity where the demand increases very fast. Communal services must be further developed according to plan and in line with the requirements of environmental protection, cleanliness, hygiene, and order in towns and communities. Attractive new services must be made available to citizens above all in our capital, Berlin, in the bezirk and kreistowns, as well as in the working class districts. We will continue to develop publicly owned service combines and enterprises into centers for supplying the population and public consumer groups.

Our party will continue in future to promote the industry requiring skilled craftsmen, which carries out over two-thirds of all services and repairs for the population. The expansion of high technology does not lessen the importance of industry requiring skilled craftsmen, but provides it with new spheres of activity In taking into account the proposals from other parties, further government support measures were adopted in 1985 during the preparations for the 11th Congress to advance intensification in cooperative and private trades.

The efficiency of the retail trade must also be strengthened in this way. Much depends on linking the increase in the total commodities available with ensuring the greatest possible advantage to the supply side. This includes customer-friendly opening hours for shops and restaurants and time-saving shopping facilities and increased services. The changed requirements of the population, the things that shoppers particularly covet, which they regard as pressing needs and like to buy, is becoming increasingly decisive.

The yardstick is production geared to needs and supplies in line with the customer's wishes. At the same time we want a pleasant shopping atmosphere, greater attention being paid to customers' wishes, and in short, an improvement in the whole climate in this area.

We are especially concerned about further improvements in the employee supply system and in school lunches in terms of quality and amount. We encourage the local state organs to make full use of the greater sphere of decisionmaking assigned to them in the service of citizens, whether it be the provision of bread, cakes and pastries, or dairy products, or the home production of fruit and vegetables, or the development of restaurants, leisure areas, and markets or indeed opening hours.

The construction workers are making a growing contribution to strengthening the material-technical base of our economy and are implementing our great housing construction program together with many other working people. Net production in the construction industry is to increase by 30-32 percent by 1990. An increasing value is placed on the efficiency and quality of construction. What was decided on this by the 8th building conference continues to have full validity. One should stress the economic importance of the motto "Working hours are output hours", which is increasingly characterizing the attitude of construction workers. The growth in productivity must be accompanied by an improvement in working and living conditions, especially on building sites.

Industrial construction is to increase production by 20 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. It is becoming increasingly important to realize projects effectively, above all through the modernization and reconstruction of the existing housing stock. In new investments, the specific building costs must be reduced by 10 percent. We expect an average of 15 percent reduction in construction periods over the next 5 years. As a matter of principle investment projects are to be completed within 2 years.

In this 5-year plan it is planned to newly construct or modernize a further 1,064,000 homes. Our state spends huge resources on this which leads to an obligation to apply them even more rationally and with greater social results. We will concentrate even more on inner city construction, which will greatly benefit the profile of towns and communities. Taking everything into account, around 3.5 million homes will be either newly built or modernized within the historically short period of 20 years. This improves living conditions for almost 10.5 million citizens.

Thus the housing question as a social problem will be solved by 1990 and a long-standing aim of the revolutionary workers' movement will become reality. Every citizen will have adequate living space. The quality of the housing stock is being steadily improved through new construction and modernization.

The following table shows the growth in housing having a bath/shower:

	1970	1985	1990 which is the current level of work in 5-year plan
GDR total including	39 percent	74 percent	86 percent
Berlin	59	84	99
Cottbus	47	82	89
Dresden	33	68	81
Erfurt	38	76	86
Frankfurt	45	78	87
Gera	39	77	84
Halle	38	74	84
Karl-Marx-Stadt	29	67	84
Leipzig	38	72	86
Magdeburg	34	73	87
Neubrandenburg	36	76	86
Potsdam	45	77	85
Rostok	39	77	85
Schwerin	33	73	83
Suhl	36	78	88

The percentage of housing with inside toilet developed as follows:

	1970	1985	1990 which is the current level of work in 5-year plan
GDR total including:	39 percent	68 percent	79 percent
Berlin	80	93	99
Cottbus	43	74	81
Dresden	32	54	67
Erfurt	36	66	76
Frankfurt	48	77	86
Gera	33	62	70
Halle	39	68	78
Karl-Marx-Stadt	22	44	72
Leipzig	38	64	77
Magdeburg	36	71	84
Neubrandenburg	37	74	84
Potsdam	50	76	84
Rostok	46	77	85
Schwerin	36	71	80
Suhl	26	56	67

Rents will remain stable and low, irrespective of growing income. We know, of course, that time does not stand still. Under socialism, too, marriages are made not in heaven but on earth. Young people reach an age where they physically separate from their parents and need apartments. Children need creches, kindergartens and schools. Once we have solved the housing question as the central element of our social policy program, the construction of social housing will be further promoted, the rise in housing quality will be pushed further into the foreground.

Greatest care should continue to be taken in choosing sites. The comprehensive development of communal facilities for social and cultural provisions, for services and gastronomic supplies, has the same importance as housing construction itself. The infrastructure of municipal services must be improved, particularly in the small and medium-sized towns. Performance and attractiveness of local transport must be

improved. A considerable rise in performance of kreis - managed construction should be a major concern of the towns, parishes and kreise.

We will further develop Berlin, the capital of the GDR and of the first socialist state on German soil, with the strength of the whole Republic. The amount which has been achieved here will receive an honorable place in the 750-year history of Berlin. Particularly in the capital, the social, and economic achievements will make clear that socialism is not, as some conservatives in the West claim, an "error of history" but represents the future of mankind. The form which this future will take can be read by everyone, not only in the Communist Party Manifesto worked out by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, but also in such works by Friedrich Engels as "The Origin of the Family," "Private Property and the State" and "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific."

The dynamic development in all areas of our national economy naturally makes great demands on the performance capacity, reliability and effectiveness of the infrastructure. Concerning transportation, it is important to reliably master the increase in production with a reduction in specific transportation costs. By 1990 a further 1,500 km of main line are to be electrified and the percentage of electrically driven trains increased to 60 percent. Ferry traffic between Mukran and Klaipeda is to be started. The comprehensive introduction of modern transportation technologies, of container and pallet transport must proceed in parallel with this. In passenger transportation, quality, punctuality and reliability are to be further improved. Here the emphasis is on commuter and local traffic in the capital and in the industrial conurbations.

Indivisibly linked with all this is the further protection of the natural environment. We are using significant sums of money to expand or newly build the relevant capacities in industry and agriculture. We are increasingly employing technologies that make possible the recycling of materials and their re-use in the economic cycle. The most economical use of resources offers additional guarantees for improved quality of air and water and for the protection of forests.

In agricultural policy we are pursuing the goal of further developing our agriculture as an efficient part of our national economy. In this we are supported by the time-tested alliance of the working class with the cooperative farmers. Flourishing villages, high yields and performances in the fields and in the stables are closely bound up with one another. Through the development of cooperation whose councils are to a growing extent assuming greater responsibility for production, the best prerequisites have been created for overcoming, for the benefit of the farmers, the separation of crop and animal production, which was at times the case.

Today's cooperative farmers are highly qualified and have a pronounced sense of responsibility for working and cultivating the soil, caring for animal stock and for the most efficient use of agricultural machinery and equipment, agrochemical products and fodder. They make use of both traditional farming knowledge and progressive agricultural science, and are at home with economic data. The class of cooperative farmers in the GDR embodies decades of experience of successful socialist development. They are fully aware of the fact that the further unfolding of the advantages of socialism also guarantees the future prospects of socialist agriculture and farmers. Thus we are in a position in agriculture, too, to make the same qualitatively new strides as in the national economy.

In future we must pay even greater attention to crop production. Thus the 1986-90 5-Year Plan envisages an increase in yields per hectare of an annual average of 1.7 percent and of animal production of 1.4 percent. Yields are to be stabilized and expanded.

At the end of the 5-year plan, up to 52 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare are to be achieved. This requires a grain harvest of 12 million metric tons to be reached. Higher yields are necessary for all types of crops. It is amatter both of increasing home-produced supplies of fodder and comprehensively promoting the growing of fruit and vegetables. The long-term program provide the guidelines for quantity, structure and quality. At the same time the further processing of agricultural products by cooperative and state farms and institutions of the Peasants Aid Association is gaining in importance.

As far as animal production is concerned, the satisfaction of social needs, domestic consumption and exports together require for 1990 state procurements of 2.62 million metric tons to 2.65 million metric tons of slaughter cattle, 7.35 million to 7.55 million metric tons of milk, 4.8 billion to 4.9 billion eggs, and 8,500 to 9,000 metric tons of sheeps' wool. Here the plan assumes in general a constant stock of animals. The intended growth is to result exclusively from the increase in performance per animal, and only the stocks of sheep will be increased in the interests of wool production. It is a compelling economic dictum that all grown feed must be used efficiently and further feed reserves tapped.

Individual production in the private plots of the cooperative peasants and workers and in the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardeners and Small Animal Holders will continue to receive our full support. In the long term it has a firm place in our balances and supplements social production very effectively. By 1990, 150,000 new allotments will be created, 20,000 of them for the capital Berlin. At the same time, the relations between the allotment areas and gardens and social life in the residential areas will be made increasingly close.

The 1986-90 plan presupposes significant progress on the path towards intensification. Essentially this involves increasing the production of crop and animal products per hectare faster than the expenditure of living and dead labor.

Much depends upon improved adaptation of these assets even better to requirements and increasing their quality. To put it in a nutshell, stable rates of growth and production require great economy in the use of materials, energy and fixed assets, better quality of products, new processes and technologies, and the optimal organization of labor.

The comprehensive intensification of agriculture involves above all mechanization, chemicalization and amelioration, closely linked with the exploitation of all the forces of nature.

The close connection between agricultural science and agriculture will increasingly stimulate growth factors. To this end the long-term program of agricultural research must be more effectively realized. We will newly define the role of agricultural colleges in order to disseminate more applicable knowledge.

We will continue to concentrate investment on crop production. In animal production the rationalization and reconstruction of livestock housing and equipment comes first. In the foodstuffs economy the low-loss use and better processing of agricultural raw materials form the main area of focus.

When we describe the most important directions in the future shaping of production relations on the land, then one thing above all must be noted. The liquefied petroleum gas [LPG] and state farms (VEG's) involved in plant and animal production are and will remain the basic units of the social organization of production in the country.

Cooperation is being deepened and this is going hand-in-hand, above all, with the assumption and constantly improving realization of economic management functions by the cooperation councils. In the LPG's it is necessary to further shape cooperative democracy and to increase the influence of the member assemblies in taking fundamental decisions.

We expect from the VEG's that as centers of the working class in the country they give through their efforts a significant impetus for the comprehensive intensification of the whole of agriculture. They will emerge even more convincingly as pacemakers for what is new. Cooperation in the associations, which have a great influence on the application of scientific and technological knowledge, is achieving increasing significance. An order on the inclusion of the cooperation associations in the state decisionmaking process is in preparation.

The agro-industrial associations are a developed form of cooperation. In them, too, the LPG's and VEG's are and remain a basic unit of agrarian production which cooperate in cooperation councils. Particularly through economic management activity, they should implement scientific and technological progress commitedly and with great economic efficiency. The activity of the councils for agriculture and the foodstuffs economy is also gaining weight in the kreis.

The cost-return relations created in the course of the agrarian price reform will be fundamentally maintained. The aim is not significantly to change the agricultural prices obtaining with effect from 1986 up to 1990. It is proving necessary to create more rapidly a theoretical lead for the improvement of the economic rules. This particularly involves work on differential pensions, ground rent and the economy of fixed assets and living labor. Our party intends in future to coordinate more strongly measures concerned with the management, planning and economic accounting of all branches of the economy involved in the agrarian-industrial complex.

The role of the VDGB [Peasants Mutual Aid Association] as a socialist mass organization of cooperative farmers and gardeners is growing; a fact which is expressed not least in the fact that it is putting up candidates for the elections to the People's Chamber. We are continuing the tradition of kreis farmers' conferences and propose that the 13th Farmers' Congress of the GDR shall be summoned in 1987 and conducted in Schwerin.

In future, too, we see an important matter for concern in developing the village as the center of agricultural production and farming life and in overcoming the essential difference between town and country through the most varied measures. We love the village; it is a different village from the kaiser's times, the time of the Weimar Republic, the time of Nazism, in which it was among the most backward areas and was divided into masters and servants. The socialist village will become even more beautiful. Concrete proposals must be worked out for each one on the basis of plans for the development of the village's appearance. All social forces -- indeed, the whole village population -- will realize them together.

The energetic support of the LPG's, the VEG's and the enterprises based in the village is also required in the construction of more flats and creches in the countryside. Locally produced supplies in the region and the further processing of agricultural produce are to be promoted in this connection. The guaranteeing of necessary daily supplies of goods which to the villages, the necessary community institutions and their care and maintenance -- right up to hostelries and cultural institutions which are constructed to a high standard -- are important.

The state organs ought to deal even more attentively with the question of how the social labor supply is to be used more efficiently and how young cadres can be settled, especially in LPG's with a level of production which is still low.

Winning the young people of the villages, especially the sons and daughters of the cooperative farmers, for an agricultural career, training the young people well and settling them in the village -- all this is part of developing the class of cooperative farmers in our socialist society.

Much depends on the working people in the foodstuffs sector. It is important to meet the growing demand of the citizens for new, high-value foodstuffs more quickly, in close cooperation with the trading sector. It is necessary to expand one's own production of means of rationalization for this even more quickly than hitherto. In all our plans and their implementation, we can count on firm agreements to further deepen socialist economic integration. The fraternal cooperation with the USSR is marked even more noticeably by the requirements of intensification; from this, higher demands result for the scientific-technological standard of products, their quality and the conscientious adherence to agreements. The fact that a bilateral exchange of goods amounting to over M380 billion has been agreed for the period of this 5-year plan says a lot about the high standard of this cooperation. There is no long-term agreement in the world which comes close to reaching such a huge volume.

The dynamism of bilateral deliveries rests increasingly on a research and production cooperation which embraces almost all sectors. The development and efficient use of modern key technologies, the production of new products of an international standard and cooperation in the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs are in the foreground. The potential of the heavy engineering sector and the other branches of the GDR's processing industry is being oriented more and more toward the requirements of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Our export performance simultaneously forms an important prerequisite for continuing to guarantee the necessary imports of raw materials and fuels, as well as machinery, plants, and equipment from the Soviet Union. Thus, the continuation of Soviet deliveries of raw materials was able to be agreed at essentially the high level already attained, for the period from 1986 to 1990. The deliveries of 85.4 million metric tons of oil, 36 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 16 million metric tons of rolled steel, 650,000 metric tons of aluminium, 490,000 metric tons of cellulose, 425,000 metric tons of cotton and other raw materials occupy a prominent place. These valuable raw materials, which form an indispensible foundation for our economic development, must be used as efficiently as possible.

In the interests of its long-term supplies of raw materials, the GDR will continue to take part in setting up capital projects in raw materials and energy production in the USSR. New opportunities are resulting for the further increase of imports of highly productive equipment and completed plant from the Soviet Union.

The GDR will expand its cooperation with all countries of the CEMA in the framework of socialist economic integration. The continuous increase of mutual goods deliveries, which has been agreed up to 1990, bears witness to this. Economic cooperation with the Republic of Cuba, the SRV and other socialist countries outside Europe will be expanded. In the shaping of economic relations with the PRC, the GDR proceeds on the basis that economic and scientific-technological cooperation through the use of the opportunities available in many areas will be deepened further and that it will become increasingly long-term in character, as accords with the desire of both our peoples. Important foundations for this exist with the trade agreement for 1986-90.

On the basis of socialist economic integration, we desire the further expansion of economic relations with all states of the nonsocialist economic area, who are interested in equal, mutually beneficial economic cooperation. We are guided by the thought that economic relations serve the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR has a well-functioning system of the socialist planned economy at its disposal. It is showing itself to be well-performing, dynamic and flexible. Its components and instruments are aimed at the implementation of the economic strategy of our party. With the aim of intensification, it promotes not merely quantitative progress but above all high quality, low cost production in line with demand. In line with this economic policy, central planning and balancing of supply and demand the assessment of performance works according to the four main indicators, particularly net production; economic accounting with prices, costs, finance and credit relations; a performance oriented wages policy and the contract system.

Of course, life demands that what we have achieved should be perfected. Here the fundamental economic processes remain firmly in the hand of the state. Central state leadership and planning guarantees that work everywhere is directed at a joint goal. The interests of all of society are expressed in a binding manner in the 5-year plan, as well as in the annual national economic and state budget plans. The important thing is to combine central state leadership and planning ever more effectively with the creative activity and initiative of the workers, the autonomous work of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and local state organs. Socialist competition, the comprehensive plan debate, the widespread use of proven methods of socialist management and precise performance comparisons are essential elements of this cooperation.

The backbone of the GDR's socialist planned economy is the combines together with their enterprises. In industry and in the construction industry, in transportation and communications as well as in bezirk-managed industry, they have proved themselves very well as modern forms for managing socialist large-scale production under conditions of intensification. The effectivity of the combines decisively springs from the unified management of all important phases of the reproductive process. Above all, the organic link between production and science on an economic basis has been established. Increasingly, the combines are becoming the catalysts of great dynamism in science and technology and the economic use of their achievements.

A positive effect results from the fact that the centrally managed combines are directly under the control of the ministries, which take responsibility on a societal scale for the development of performance in the respective branch on behalf of the party and the government. This responsibility is not weakened by intermediate organs but is being extended.

The combines, with their enterprises, already have clear national economic autonomy. They are increasingly doing better justice to this great responsibility to society, for which the plan is and remains the measure. In doing this, they are developing their own initiative to a great extent to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic performance targets. Proof of this are the obligations which have been taken on for overfulfilling the plan targets for 1986 in honor of the 11th party congress. They were achieved, we can say today, in the first stage up to 31 March this year in accordance with the unity of word and deed.

All that is of great political significance, as an expressing of the fact that the workers are setting themselves greater tasks with initiative and on their own responsibility and are making their own contribution. This is true not only of the quantitative targets, but above all for the decisive qualitative quantities and indicators, for the production of new products in accordance with the highest international standards, for a reduction in costs and an increase in labor productivity. Already at this point the qualitative tasks are being faced which our economic strategy, looking toward the year 2000, demands.

This, of course, has consequences for the work of the ministries and the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, and other

state organs. They have to adjust even more rigorously to the growth in national economic responsibility of the combines, set clear economic measures for this, create national economic conditions and study them carefully themselves, which arise from new results and experience to apply them generally over the whole of the national economy.

In view of the new demands of the coming years, the combines are to be developed into the broadest basis for the economically effective development and use of key technologies. With their scientific-technological capacities in design, project planning and technology, their construction of rationalization means, a flexible organization of production, they increasingly have to fulfill top performances of their own of international standard. The combines are to be developed further in such a way that they themselves produce outside components which determine quality. That is a basic condition for work of highest effectivity everywhere and above all to be able to react rapidly to changing demands. In this sense design still needs greater attention.

The production process of the combines is now being organized in such a way that, in principle, it leads from the raw material to the higher stages of refinement. The resources for doing this are to be gained, as through the Schwedt Initiative, through the rationalization of internal production processed. Every combine is faced with the task of developing its means of rationalization in such a way that the greater part of the modernization of basic equipment and the introduction of new products is realized in this way. Responsibility for the training of new staff, particularly skilled workers, and further training will have to be increased in the combines.

The future organization of management, planning, and economic accounting should ensure that the growing interconnections in our highly developed economy are kept under control. This will cause new problems in matching supply to demand. This matching must give support to state planning, help to ensure proportional development in line with the plan, and at the same time create the right conditions so that the economic responsibility of the combines and factories is further increased. In this respect, on all balance sheets, the unity of value and utility value is to be ensured. Modern computer technology offers new possibilities for all this.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash already have experience with a computer-based supply-demand matching system. Now the task is to implement it right through from the Planning Commission, through the relevant ministry, and into the combines. In metallurgy, at the same time, it is also being implemented to guide the most important metallurgical production processes themselves, and is increasingly being applied to the qualitative aspects of production, such as consumption of material and energy and the development of quality control. These are new advances in the field of a planned socialist economy.

Further consequences arise from our desire to promote key technologies and to speed up improvements in production. The state plan for science and technology must be linked even more closely with the preparation and implementation of investment. The 5-year plan for basic research of the Academy of Sciences and the tertiary education sector is also to be integrated into central state planning.

The linking of material and financial planning is also to be further consolidated. The categories profit, costs, price, credit, and interest must direct the economic thinking of the combines and factories more and more toward demand-based production with high quality, productivity, and efficiency. In this process, the state budget, the financial and credit system, and the price system assume greater importance for the efficiency of production and the distribution and utilization of national income which is fully in line with our policy. The handling of the budget in the local

communities, kreise, and bezirk and the People's Chamber will assume even greater importance than before. In this way, the voters will achieve, through their deputies, greater influence on the distribution of the national income they have earned.

In the coming years we will continue along the well-proven path of reflecting the real economic cost in industrial, agricultural, and construction prices, as well as in transportation tariffs. In this way, those costs will become visible chiefly where the workers themselves can have most influence on them. The fixed assets which were revalued according to industrial prices in 1986 serve the same end. Thus, in the cost-benefit analyses of the economy, the combines and the factories, we have real standards of value at our disposal.

We will continue with our policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods and for rents, tariffs, and services. As before, consumer prices for new quality products are to be fixed in such a way that, as a rule, they cover costs and earn the required return for the factory and for society. This is also in accordance with the principle of socialist economic performance.

By 1990, real income per capita of the population will rise by 120-123 percent compared with 1985. We are continuing the well-proven performance-orientated wages policy and are gradually extending wage incentives for about 4.5 million workers foremen, university and specialist school staff, as well as for technological and economic specialists in industry, in construction, in transportation, and other areas of the economy. This is happening according to the principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his performance."

We are continuing to support families with children. From 1 May this year, mothers will receive a paid year off work after the birth of the first child. We are offering people an opportunity to take 2 weeks pregnancy leave even before the birth of the child. Paid leave for the care of sick children will be given to all working mothers who have 2 children. We also intend from 1 May to increase loans for young married couples from M5,000 to M7,000 and to raise the age limit for the granting of such credits from 26 to 30 years of age. Further measures for the support of families with children who have special needs will come into force. In all, we are setting aside M400 million a year for this purpose.

We also intend to significantly increase child benefit from 1 May 1987. For the first child, it is to rise from M20 to M50 a month. For the second child there will be an increase from M20 to M100, for the third and every additional child from M100 to M150. This will considerably reduce the gap in per capita income between households with children and those without children. In all, we are setting aside M2 billion for this important measure. Our senior citizens can be sure that, in line with the increasing performance of our economy, we will do all we can to improve their living conditions.

Allow me to summarize the content of our economic strategy in a few main points.

First, our party's economic strategy with an outlook to the year 2000 is aimed at linking even more effectively the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, which has itself entered a new phase. Microelectronics, modern computer technology and computer-aided construction, planning and control of production increasingly determine the performance capacity of an economy. In close interaction with this other key technologies are expanding, such as flexible automated processing systems, new processing methods and materials, biotechnology, nuclear energy and laser technology. These are huge challenges and at the same time opportunities to rapidly renew production, increase its quality and reduce expenditure to an extent that was not possible before. It is in this field that decisions are made on growth rates and labor productivity, which determine how our economy meets

the requirements of people and the wide-ranging internal demands of our country's development and is able to assert itself in the world.

New preconditions are thereby maturing to change the position of the working people in the production process, giving them interesting, creative tasks, shaping their working conditions ever more favorably in a way that is worthy of a socialist enterprise.

The international development of productive forces is proceeding increasingly rapidly, and we cannot therefore pick and choose the tempo. That is to say, the race with time must be won, a lead must be achieved on important points and thus high economic and social results must be achieved. As is known, the Zeiss workers in Jena have already undertaken to produce essential equipment for the production of 1-megabyte storage switching circuits and prepare equipment for the manufacture of 4-megabyte storage switching circuits. The essence of this aim is to reach the most advanced level in a decisive field in the GDR. This has sounded the signal throughout our country.

Here the impact of a new stage of the organic linking of science and production emerges, at the heart of which lie the combines. Together with the institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the higher education system, they organize the struggle for top positions. As is known, the Politburo has adopted forward-pointing decisions on this. The growing intellectual potential of our country, the main source of which lies in the highly-developed unified socialist education system, is acquiring even more profound influence on all these processes.

Second, our economic strategy is aimed at accelerating the increase in labor productivity. It is here above all that the mastery of key technologies must prove itself. Increasing numbers of combines achieve annual growth rates in labor productivity of 10 percent of more. They are thereby setting valid yardsticks for the coming years. All factors concerning labor productivity increases must be effectively utilized. The economic results are best wherever the input of living and materialized labor drops, wherever the quality of products increases. This is shown in the growth of net product and national income.

To increase labor productivity more rapidly requires acting according to the law of the efficient use of time. Today, when the economy has become and is to remain the main area of competition between the two social systems, winning time means at the same time winning strength for socialism. Manufacturing more quality products with less outlay, introducing new products into production more quickly, realizing top performances rapidly and thus achieving good economic results, all means a time gain for socialism. The most efficient use of time is also a requirement for all combines and enterprises, for all spheres of our economy.

Third, our economic strategy is directed at maintaining a growth of production with falling unit consumption of raw materials and materials and energy sources. The proportion of production inputs in the total product must fall further, which will accelerate the growth of national income. To continue this process calls to an ever-increasing extent for new technological solutions. Modern production processes in particular will bring future progress in material and energy economy. On the other hand, it is necessary to organize the use of energy, raw materials and materials in the economic cycle as economically as possible. Waste and by-products must return to the cycle. It is necessary to expand this principle to further types of secondary raw materials.

The significance of domestic raw materials is increasing constantly. Lignite, domestic ores, and particularly silicate raw materials are gaining in economic value for our country. In this 5-year plan period we are beginning the production of aluminium from domestic clays. The development and production of new materials deserves great attention, particularly from our own resources.

Leading positions already achieved, as in the case of individual glass and ceramics materials, must be expanded and above all used economically on a broad scale.

Using raw materials economically means first of all processing them extensively. Higher and higher returns must be achieved with every kilogram of material: That is the yardstick. The path to it leads via qualified labor and scientific and technological top performances. The GDR's economic growth is increasingly being determined by the refining of production. For example, large areas of the economy are receiving a new face, like our metallurgy sector, which is changing into a refining metallurgy sector.

Fourth, our economic strategy includes achieving quality production throughout the economy, in line with high international yardsticks. The things that determine quality today are the scientific and technological level of the products, their utility value, their functional capacity and their design.

Equally essential are the most modern manufacturing processes which decide whether the internal and external requirements for quality products can be covered in the necessary quantities and in a rational way. The mass initiative which is striving for error free production deserves total support. Not only some but all products should be of high quality, as though cast in the same mold, whether for domestic consumption or for export.

Quality knows on standstill. Its increase is linked with a greater rate of renewal of production, which must amount to around 30 percent a year. Whoever does not continually strive for top performances will remain behind in international competition. Constantly to offer the best is the only way to secure good economic returns.

Fifth, our party's economic strategy gives a prominent place to socialist rationalization. It is taking place on a broad scale and is increasingly characterized by the most modern technical equipment. It therefore represents a main path toward increasing productivity.

At the same time it offers workers, scientists, and engineers a broad field of creative activity and improves working conditions. It is essential to rapidly achieve the higher level of socialist rationalization which is made possible through the application of modern key technologies. Examples of this are provided by the introduction of CAD/CAM technology and the creation of flexible automated manufacturing sections in which industrial robots can be introduced organically.

As a result of computer-based construction, project planning, and technological preparation, the work of hundreds of thousands of people in this area is being made much more productive. In this way the GDR's economic capacity is tapping a potential whose influence can hardly yet be assessed. The general application of this technology places intensively expanded reproduction in the combines and enterprises on a new and more effective basis.

The development of rationalization equipment in close connection with the technological process of the users, and not to make this task independent, has proved itself. In-house construction of rationalization equipment will be greatly strengthened quantitatively and qualitatively. In general, microelectronics are being used in order that rationalization equipment can form elements of the most modern automation technology. In-house production of rationalization equipment is becoming a significant material and technological basis for the broad application of modern key technologies. Its proportion of investments is increasing further. It forms the starting point for the intensively expanded reproduction of the combines, which are using their own potential for this. Socialist rationalization will, in future, increasingly take in trade, the

savings banks, the banks, the insurances, and other areas. Here, too, personal and office computers and the most modern computer technology will deeply change the material and technological basis and bring great economic effects.

Sixth, our economic strategy is directed at an efficiency of labor. Many factors are closely linked with one another here. The saving of work time must accompany the reduction input in all constituent areas. Fixed assets, that valuable item of national wealth, have grown constantly and it is for this reason that the best possible use of them is of the greatest importance for efficiency. The proportion of shift work will rise, and, in accordance with the conditions in each case, it is to be used increasingly in the enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, and many scientific institutions.

Using the newest scientific findings more quickly and making better use of expensive research resources also requires it in research, development, and above all in planning. Precisely in order to win working people over to shift work, it is important to give even more sustained encouragement to the Schwedt Initiative.

Seventh, our economic strategy is making significantly higher demands on investment activity. The main proportion of investments serves the modernization of fixed assets, whereby buildings already in existence are being used. Only in connection with this will the top-technology projects lead to the necessary strengthening of our material-technological base. The proportion of rationalization investment will be further enlarged. This route must be used more consistently than so far in order to produce the newest products in large quantities according to the most modern processes.

It is a matter of importance for the policy of the state to precisely execute the investment projects decided upon in the plan for the strengthening of the GDR's material-technological base. All the relevant combines and enterprises, the contractor, the minister, and the territorial state organs must guarantee that every project confirmed becomes operational at the correct time. The relevant instruments of management, planning, and economic accounting must be used fully for this purpose.

Eighth, our economic strategy envisions an even greater development of production of consumer goods. Producing consumer goods which meet the demand, with good quality and in a sufficient quantity, must become even more a matter for the entire national economy. This is an important aspect of the responsibility of the combines. Effective capacities for this must be created and expanded in every one of them. From the large combines to the craft enterprises, from the opportunities of modern technologies to the experience and traditions of master craftsmen, our country possesses a rich and varied potential in this area. Artistic designers who are rich in ideas, well versed fashion designers, but above all skillful female and male workers are working in our production sites. And so we have everything for producing more new, beautiful, and usuable products for the population and for export.

Nine, our economic strategy is geared toward a continuous and dynamic growth in performance. The goals in social policy and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people in our country require a strong and steady economic growth. This growth is influenced ever more strongly by the interrelationship between the economy and the various social sectors, whereby the mutual penetration of science and production is in first place. The socialist education sector and its further development exert a great influence on the economy. Conversely, requirements for education and further education are derived from the progress of the modern productive forces. These links are seen in a diverse manner in numerous areas, right up to the organization of leisure time. An economy whose strength rests increasingly on the ability of the people to master highly modern technologies, needs a creative climate in the whole of social life to flourish.

Ten, our economic strategy, with an eye on the year 2000, must constantly strengthen intensively expanded reproduction and put it on durable foundations. The need for this is derived from the objective laws of development of socialism. At the same time, the socialist planned economy in our GDR makes it possible to put modern technology and, above all, the key technologies in the service of this task. Our people, who are the master of their enterprises and research institutions, make the fountains of science flow ever more effectively for the economic power, the social wealth and the social progress of our country. Every period of 5 years will thus testify more impressively that only socialism is able to use the vast productive forces of our century for the good of the people.

4. The tasks of science and the further development of intellectual and cultural life

The scientists of our country, with their significant achievements, have contributed to the high rise in performance of our economy, to the development of modern productive forces and to the enrichment of intellectual and cultural life. In the course of this process, the quantity and importance of top quality results from research in the academies and universities increased. Also, in basic and other research there have been results that benefit long-term scientific advances.

In the upcoming period, we can expect basic research impulses that will lead to the highest achievements in science and technology that will take account of our real circumstances and opportunities, and are aimed at the focal points of economic strategy and social progress. This thinking underlies the concept for the long-term development of scientific, mathematical and technological basic research within the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education for the period 1986 - 1990 and beyond that to the year 2000.

We can say that science in the GDR is moving with the times. It derives its aims from our social, in particular, our economic demands in the strengthening of socialism. It is taking an active part in the worldwide process of pushing back the limits of knowledge in science and technology. Never before has our science had such perspectives and possibilities. At the same time it is taking on new tasks that are a challenge for every scientist in the high level of complexity and speed with which they are to be solved. At our academies, in the higher education system and in industrial combines, as well as in other fields, there is a not inconsiderable scientific potential. It must be made to bear fruit in a qualitatively new way, with significantly better results.

In this, we are sure of the understanding of the scientists. Progressive, bold scientific thinking, orientated towards social requirements has already become a norm for the best of them. This spirit should permeate everywhere.

In this process, the organization of relations between the combines and the academy and university institutions on the basis of long-term, stable, binding agreements has not only economic importance, but also has far-reaching positive feedback for the development of the sciences themselves. Science bears the responsibility of being the inspirational flame in the ongoing struggle of man with nature.

Basic research in mathematics, science and technology should be concentrated on such focal points as data processing and technology, highly-efficient man-machine communication and computer-based automation. Special importance must be attached to scientific advance in the sphere of microelectronics and optical electronics for new processes and technologies, including fiber optics and laser technology. Great attention must be devoted to scientific work for the location, tapping and processing of native raw materials, for the development of highly-productive processes for their refinement, particularly in the field of carbon chemistry, and for the production of materials on the basis of native raw materials.

We also expect great things from research work in the field of biotechnology, the application of various biological processes, including genetic engineering methods to produce highly-refined products. The creation of integrated cycles for the reuse of materials can be especially beneficial for economic intensification.

A great part of research potential is to be used to increase our knowledge of natural and social laws, to find new working methods and technological processes and to recognize new trends. In the bold thrust into new scientific territory, which always involves an element of risk, we must allow no short-sightedness. Results that cannot be exploited immediately are a potential that makes high demands of the economy's capacity to react and its flexibility.

The linking of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism calls above all for cooperation between the natural and technological sciences and the social sciences. We must impress further upon people that the scientific and technological results of research are always also linked to multifarious social demands and effects.

Hence such social factors as the content of work and working conditions, education and qualifications, social relations, development of personality, health, the environment, the international position of the GDR and many other things should be kept in mind in all basic research projects.

Every scientific success is, as is well known, primarily the result of hard, expert work. Today also, the greatest achievements in science and technology are the work of people distinguished by their creative curiosity, critical imagination, extraordinary industry and cooperative working style. More than ever what matters is to cast off old habits, leave less productive fields, use all reserves available and always to measure oneseif against the latest demands. In this respect we must do more, particularly among young scientists, to promote the ability to recognize future trends and determine prospects for success.

Genuine top performances require top people, and can come about only in an intellectual atmosphere which is characterized by the conviction of the political and economic importance of one's own work, through honesty and modesty, precise examination of and the adoption of new ways. Misplaced consideration and glossing-over lead to the average, and ultimately to scientific and economic losses. Everywhere we need an atmosphere which trains fighters for scientific-technological progress. The duty of every scientist is to measure his own performances uncompromisingly against world standards.

By fulfilling the central research plan of the GDR Marxist-Leninist social sciences from 1981-85, valuble contributions to the theoretical work and practical policy of our party were made. Now our social scientists have been asked to conduct still more comprehensive and profound research into the development trends, the inherent laws and the driving forces of socialism as a unified social organism. At the center are the interaction of politics, economy, ideology, science, culture, and external factors which influence the development and history of socialism in the GDR.

All this requires the resolute strengthening of the interdisciplinary complex mode of practice, including the common work of social sciences and natural sciences, technical and medical sciences. Practical relevance and effectiveness are a decisive measure for scientific quality.

One priority task, especially for political economists and economic scientists, is further research into the conditions for the implementation of our party's economic strategy, for the further shaping of management and planning of the national economy.

Work must be produced which opens up the requirements and driving forces of economic growth through the further speeding up of scientific-technological progress and through the intensification of the national economy. Great attention should be paid to the analysis, substantiation, and propagation of the values and advantages of socialism.

Since 1981, 348,700 graduates, including 85,800 engineers, completed their studies at universities and colleges. In further education 367,400 university and college cadres, that is, 66 percent more than in the last 5-year period, completed post graduate studies, courses, and other college-type studies.

Over 140 study plans and nearly 1,200 teaching programs were updated and introduced commensurate with the new requirements. The change-over from 4 to 5 year training of certificated teachers for secondary schools has been successfully completed. Great achievements were attained in the training of foreign citizens, especially from developing countries, the number of which compared with the period 1976-80 rose by 70 percent.

It must be the priority task of universities and colleges to create the requisite education lead for the further shaping of an advanced socialist society. Thus, studies are to be perfected in such a way that the relevant acquisition of sound and most advanced basic and specialist knowledge goes hand in hand with thorough political and ideological education. Independent scientific work of the students as a pillar of our education conception is to be promoted further. The focal issue remains education for a socialist class standpoint.

Fundamental guidelines were given for the long-term improvement of university and college training with the conception for the shaping of the initial and further training of engineers and economists in the GDR. Their gradual realization touches the fundamental lines of the future shaping of our universities and colleges. Their facilities will be given a more distinctive stamp. Thus, the technical colleges in Karl-Marx-Stadt and Magdeburg are to be developed into technical universities. A start must be made with changing engineering colleges into technical colleges. This must go hand in hand with the further shaping of our scientific-technological education potential.

In accordance with the order from the 10th party congress to prepare young people for the exacting tasks posed by the continuation of the socialist revolution, far-reaching processes of the development of the contents of our education system are taking place. From this comprehensive vision of the further shaping of the advanced socialist society, qualitatively new and higher demands are made on the training and education of the young generation, and the task arises to develop the talents and aptitudes of each child to the maximum.

Socialist society itself will gain the more richly the individuality of its members is developed, and for this it creates with its progress constantly more favorable conditions.

We have repeatedly emphasized that socialism needs all the creative abilities and talents, that it needs and produces innumerable individuals who are broadly educated, highly capable, and talented. Our education system, our teachers and educators have, in accordance with the tasks posed in the party program for communist education, exerted an effective influence on ensuring that our young people are enabled to meet the steadily growing demands made concerning quality work, conscious political commitment, knowledge and ability, and a politico-moral attitude in their own and society's interest.

The educational objective formulated in the party program Education and Training of Overall Developed Individuals Who Develop Their Abilities and Talents for the Benefit

of the Socialist Society and Who are Characterized by Diligence and Defense Preparedness, Community Spirit, and the Striving for High Communist Ideals, is, for the tens of thousands of teachers in our country, both objective and guidelines for their daily untiring work in educating our young people.

Knowing that the level of education and culture, readiness for high performance and creative work, high socialist awareness, an appropriate class attitude, socialist moral qualities and behavior are gaining in significance, both in material production and in all other spheres of social life, and that not least they determine people's personal life-style, our teachers and educators are striving for high quality in their work of education and upbringing.

We have created a 10-class general polytechnical secondary school which is closely linked with life, in which learning and productive work are allied with one another and which gives all children a good general education. With the obligatory education aimed at giving a broad basis and with the optional subjects which deepen and carry further the general education, it has the necessary flexibility to respond in time to the demands springing from the dynamic development of our society and to meet the demands in vocational training or the further education system which follows. This advantage of our uniform socialist educational system must be made more pronounced and brought to bear.

Assuming that the decisive consequence of the further shaping of the developed socialist society consists in comprehensively preparing youth for work and for life in the socialist society, in future it is thus a matter of giving the youth in our schools, a broad, solid foundation of general education capable of being built on, of raising them in the spirit of our communist world view and morality, and of laying securely the foundations of an all-round development of the personality, of flexibility and creative capacity which the future skilled workers, engineers, and scientists need.

Since the 10th party congress new curriculums and text books have been introduced into the schools. In a comprehensive manner the teachers are being prepared for achieving the high demands which result from this. The pattern of content and standards of general education thus emerging preserves everything that is of proven value and is at the same time orientated toward foreseeable perspectives and requirements.

In working out the consequences for education and upbringing resulting from the further shaping of the developed socialist society, including the demands made by the scientific-technological revolution, it must be assumed that the totality of requirements resulting from the development of production, science, socialist democracy, and the development of intellectual and cultural life must be taken into account.

Decisive importance is attached to the task of imparting fundamental knowledge and ability in a sound manner so that youth can build on it in the further acquisition of knowledge, and of training the students' ability to educate themselves, to acquire knowledge themselves, and apply it in practice, and to develop their need to continue to learn independently. In this connection such important questions for enhancing the quality of work in the schools as how the intellectual activity of the students and elementary scientific modes of scientific thinking and working can be trained even better and how young people can be brought up to love science and how their interest in technology and production are developed have great importance.

The preparation of youth in schools for mastering the demands of scientific-technical progress is a task which must be performed by education and upbringing work in its entirety. The rapid development of science, technology, and production places high demands on the mastery of basic theories and scientific modes of thought and work, on the possession of basic knowledge of laws in the field of mathematics, natural

sciences and technology, and of the social sciences and on the ability for independent creative learning and work. The courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and the polytechnical disciplines have thus been patterned in such a way that students recognize the connections between science, technology, production, and society and thoroughly understand the basic lines of development of scientific-technical progress and the economic strategy. In the polytechnical education of students and from the point of view of general education, aspects of electronics, microelectronics, information electronics, and automation of production have been newly included.

In this way, technological, technical and economic knowledge, and ability are imparted to students in the schools which also provide a prerequisite for the further development of the contents of vocational training.

In order to create in the students the basis for an elementary understanding of computer science and information-processing technology, the possibilities to be found in, primarily, mathematical, natural science, and polytechnical instruction must be exploited. The advantage of the fact that our schools are polytechnical schools offers comprehensive material and cadre-development possibilities for bringing students into contact in the enterprises, the polytechnical centers and in production and in collaboration with vocational training and with scientific institutions with problems of computer science and automation, including work with computers.

The further clear definition of the content of social science instruction is and will remain a task of prime importance.

We must build on the knowledge and experience gained in working with new teaching materials and in teaching civics. Work in these subjects should proceed with a view to imparting social theory in more concrete and persuasive terms. The effectiveness of this teaching should be increased in order to provide guidance for pupils in class terms for their political-ideological education. Special importance attaches to the teaching of history. The accent should be -- and work to this end has begun -- on deepening the pupil's knowledge of essential historical facts and processes, their pattern and interdependence and to provide a concrete, scientifically based picture of history, particularly the GDR's history. This picture should effectively educate our young people and help them gain a better understanding of current and future social developments. It is welcome news that an introductory course in Marxist-Leninist philosophy has been prepared as an optional subject in our 10-class school.

The new programs for the teaching of literature and the other arts subjects must promote still more effectively an active approach to literature and the arts to develop the personality of our pupils, educate them in the communist ethic and make them understand socialist values. We continue to pay great attention to improving the teaching of our native language and the development of foreign language teaching, particularly to raising the quality of Russian-language teaching.

An important task of our schools and society is to inculcate a healthy lifestyle and to develop the physical prowess of our young people. Physical education and extramural sports should be further improved.

It is important that further steps are being taken in 10-class schools to develop the teaching of optional subjects. They afford possibilities of differentiation and of deepening and extending general education beyond the mandatory subjects. This will better meet the development of specific inclinations, interests and personal gifts, required by this age group, in accordance with the needs of society.

Work on new curriculum and text books will proceed to provide a new curriculum framework for the 10-form polytechnic secondary school by 1990. This will ensure a high level of

general education on which we can build and which will be valid for an extended period. This process of developing the contents of general education goes hand in hand with a great effort of our educators to improve classroom instruction and total education.

Social conditions and resources for meaningful leisure for personal development should be developed more comprehensively. The aim should be to stimulate and satisfy many interests, acquainting pupils with new horizons, developing their love of science, art, literature and sports and promoting their gifts and talents.

Bearing in mind that society today demands more of our people in terms of their behavior, activity, sense of responsibility, creativeness, team spirit, discipline, sense of duty, reliability and public spirit, we must pay attention in our educational work to the overall behavior of young people, their education in the spirit of helpfulness, comradeship, modesty, character, and feelings. Fixing our sights on current and future struggles, we must educate our youth in the class spirit, reemphasize and deepen their love for and pride in, their socialist fatherland and always pay the greatest attention to educating them in spirit of proletarian internationalism, indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and active solidarity.

Central to political-moral education is the question of how our pupils are to become active people whose actions and behavior are inspired by a sense of responsibility for society and themselves. It is invaluable for an education aimed at making work for the benefit of society a lifelong habit, that in our country the socialist enterprises in industry, construction and agriculture have become centers for educating pupils in which pupils are working productively and, taking part in the working-class struggle for high production results, experience how much depends on honest, conscientious and dedicated work.

Much in our education work depends on the ability of all people who work with the young to stimulate them and to work with them, firm in principle yet able to enter into their feelings. It has always proved right to give young people responsibility, to insist on and promote their political activity and to expect something from them.

With a view to the increasing demands on the preparation of future university cadres for their studies and their future professional work, the 10th party congress set the task of increasing the quality and effectiveness of preparation for university. In the meantime, the correctness of the measures introduced since then for preparation for university after 10th grade have proved themselves in practice. We have been able to secure recruitment for all basic areas of study. However, it is necessary to further increase the quality of teaching at the matriculation level in order to provide more effective study advice.

The further developed overall concepts of general school education must be realized at a high quality in the coming decade -- and in all schools. This requires the close cooperation of pedagogical theory and practice, and it will be necessary to more accurately analyze the good experiences and successful methods of teaching and creative working methods of teachers, theoretically to develop them, and more effectively to generalize and disseminate them in order to increase the quality of the pedagogical work of all teachers and educators.

The level of teachers qualifications, their training, their further training, and their constant further learning has become a key question. The further training of teachers must be developed at a high theoretical level and linked to practice with increasing quality, using the possibilities provided by universities and technical colleges and other scientific institutions. It must contribute to the systematic deepening and renewal of the knowledge and skill of the teachers and to increasing their level of education and culture. This also makes great claims on their own readiness to constantly further educate themselves.

In our socialist society, through schools, Pioneer and youth organizations, and through enterprises and trusting cooperation with the parents, generations of young people have already been brought up who, in the battles of our time, successfully continue the revolutionary work of their mothers and fathers. With the further shaping of the developed socialist society, qualitatively new social conditions emerge for close cooperation between the school and the parents and enterprises, with the FDJ Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization and other social educational forces, which must be used effectively.

Our kindergarten teachers face the great task of maintaining a high quality of pedagogical work in all kindergartens so that the all-round and healthy development of the children, the development of their intellectual and moral strength, their character, and their collective relations, their good preparation for school make further progress.

The increased standard of secondary pupils, their active and optimistic attitude to their future, their wish to learn and to work, have also led to further progress in the choice of profession. In recent years, about 85 percent of all school graduates have got their first choice of profession. The parents, many working people from the enterprises and cooperatives, teachers and career advisers have given good advice to young people in this so important decision for their own lives and for society. To enable youth to decide in an informed way for new areas of scientific and technological progress and also for traditional professions, is something which we continue to regard as a general social concern.

Socialist vocational training has made a significant contribution in line with the tasks set by the 10th party congress, to the training of class conscious socialist skilled workers for all areas of the economy. In close cooperation between vocational training and the enterprises and combines, and directed at the requirements of science and technology, it has been possible to give training leading to a qualification to over 1 million skilled workers and 63,000 master craftsman.

Over 85 percent of all employed people now have a concluded vocational training. A concluded skilled worker training has become the basic vocational qualification of the working class, the cooperative peasants, and the artisans. The high level of training and further training of the workers and cooperative peasants is reflected not least in the great progress of our economy. They are a significant factor for the high targets which we have set ourselves for the mastering of our economic strategy.

This development will be resolutely continued. By 1990, the proportion of skilled workers, master craftsman, university and vocational school cadres will increase to about 90 percent of those employed. In future, too, every young person will receive a training place, vocational training leading to a qualification, and a secure job. Our youth knows no lack of training places, no sackings following the completion of training, and no unemployment. On the contrary, they are set great tasks in the field of creative work.

The apprentices thank our party for this policy with increasing performances in learning and work, particularly in socialist professional competition. The productive performances of apprentices in industry and the construction industry have risen to more than M5 billion a year. Ninety-five percent of all apprentices who complete their training achieve stable skilled worker performances. More than half the apprentices conclude their skilled worker exams with good or better than good achievements. The teachers, apprentice masters, and educators and the over 100,000 skilled worker teachers, economic functionaries, and many labor collectives deserve great recognition for this.

In the new 5-year plan, 918,000 apprentices must be trained as qualified skilled workers. The training of young people must be ensured in all spheres of the economy. The vocation of skilled worker enjoys high regard in our country. Teaching people to love their job remains an important task for all those involved in vocational training.

In all combines and enterprises the new generation of skilled workers are to be educated and trained by means of a high level of vocational training in such a way that they are thoroughly prepared for future requirements in the mastery of science and technology, perform disciplined and creative work in their job, and are brought up as steadfast campaigners for socialism and the defense of its achievements. All the advantages and possibilities of the combines and enterprises are to be fully utilized to this end. The FDJ is an indispensible comrade-in-arms in this. In the future, too, apprentices are to be entrusted with demanding tasks at an early stage, above all within the framework of the FDJ's economic initiative. The apprentices of today will have a share in actively determining the labor and production process in the 1990's and after the turn of the century.

In order to adapt skilled workers to these demands in an improved and far-sighted manner, new curriculums are to be introduced step by step for each from 1986. The content of these curriculums will reflect microelectronics, robot technology, automation, and information processing. Changes in the content of theoretical and practical vocational training will begin in jobs that are of particular importance for the scientific-technical revolution. A new subject, "Foundations of Automation", will be introduced for all apprentices with the start of the new training year.

The new curriculums meet the higher demands made of knowledge, ability, and attitudes. Greater attention must be paid to instilling the values of committed and creative labor, high quality and thrift, and multishift work. Especially gifted and talented apprentices must be encouraged and purposefully prepared for deployment in the most modern production sectors or be delegated to a course of study.

Teachers and master craftsman instructors are to be thoroughly prepared in the run-up to the new curriculums. All enterprises must make available apprenticeship facilities geared to training and a modern training base. Apprentices should be trained and deployed in youth brigades to a greater extent.

In vocational training, higher quality and efficiency is to be achieved throughout instruction. Apprentices themselves are to be made capable of working on modern computer technology and information processing and to be able to apply them in production and join in working on automated design and production preparation. It is necessary for this reason for the combines and enterprises to introduce computer teaching laboratories step by step in vocational training schools. Many vocational schools are to be equipped with the latter by 1990. These teaching laboratories are to be used in a variety of ways, including for the further training of workers and for scientific-technical working groups.

We can state that our intellectual-cultural life has become richer and more varied. The values and ideals of socialism determine cultural achievements in a wide range of areas to an increasing extent. Commitment to peace, love of the socialist homeland, proletarian internationalism, particularly friendship with the Soviet Union and anti-imperialist solidarity, find expression and great response in the store of culture and art. The socialist German national culture of the GDR is developing successfully. Sorbian culture is also a firm element of this.

A central issue continues to be the steady increase in the cultural level of the working class and its influence on the development of socialist art and culture.

The trade unions and the FDJ are making an important contribution to this through promoting an interesting intellectual and cultural life in work collectives and through other cultural activities. This serves both the continual perfection of socialist work culture and the ideological and vocational education and organization of leisure activities of the working people.

As a display of intellectual and cultural life, enterprise festivals are the broadest democratic basis for the GDR workers' festivals, which, as a cultural festival of the trade unions for socialism and peace, exercise a mobilizing influence on our country's cultural life. Greater initiatives are needed in order to develop the entire range and richness of the cultural creation of the people. We need more interesting and varied possibilities for pursuing specific interests and inclinations in the crafts, technical, scientific, design and artistic sphere, both in organized groups as well as sporadically and individually.

Many forces are involved in the development of our socialist national culture. As a mass organization of culturally active and interested citizens, the GDR Cultural League was able to significantly raise its social effectiveness. It will continue in future to enrich intellectual and cultural life through the activity of the local groups and the Club of the Intelligentsia, hobby circles, interest groups, and societies.

Again we can note that the continuity of the cultural policy of the SED since the 8th congress and the clear orientation of the 10th congress have proved their worth. Our party respects and values the arts as an indispensable contribution to the development of the personality and to agreement in society on the main questions of human existence in socialism and on the meaning and value of life in our age. We always respect here their aesthetic characteristics and methods of working.

Our life demands a socialist-realistic literature and art, which are characterized by party-mindedness, closeness to the people and a high content of socialist ideas and which give the working people new stimuli for their thoughts, feelings and activity. Let it be reaffirmed in this context that works of art are needed which strengthen socialism, make known the greatness and beauty of that which has often been achieved under difficulties -- works of art which focus on the active, history-shaping person without whose vigor the new society would not be possible.

In discovering and shaping the great changes in the life of our people and of the individual, and of that which has been achieved and which still remains to be done, there is a large area in which all creative artists who regard art as a weapon in the struggle for social progress can prove themselves. There are great opportunities here for performances by our art which cannot be replaced either by science or by journalism. Naturally, this requires a firm standpoint, especially in our age, which is filled with struggle. The position of an observer or critic of our society cannot do justice to it. Only the position of the active fellow struggler, the passionate cofighter, who carries the thoughts of the party to the masses with his means, is in accord with the responsibility of a socialist creative artist.

All artistic efforts for the further shaping of socialist realism in its breadth and diversity and of its content and manner of formation, ought to be supported still more resolutely. Included in this is encouragement for artistic discoveries in the everyday life of our socialist society.

What is important is the shaping of those socialist qualities of personality, those ways of acting and thinking, and those characteristics and relationships which distinguish the working person, at his place of work and in the totality of his expressions of life. In this respect, preeminent importance is attached to the portrayal of workers. At the same time, making use of socialist reality in an artistic manner also includes the critical evaluation of ways of behaving and acting which inhibit the progress of socialism.

Our party is for a creative atmosphere of development of art, which is characterized by high ideological, moral and ethical standards and by a firm-principled and, simultaneously, trustful conduct towards writers and artists. Openness and comradeliness in the dialogue, which rests on solid knowledge and is also, not rarely, critical, has proved to be one of the most important preconditions for consolidating the relationship of trust between the artists and their party.

It is equally of importance to promote understanding about art in the socialist public and the dialogue between the artists and their audience, not least in the mass media. Art criticism and the theory of art must be qualified further, so that they can perform better in doing justice to their function in the public dialogue, especially through identifying more clearly that which has succeeded and that which has failed and through dealing with the artistic effect in accord with the ideological problems.

We also continue to attach great importance to the care, preservation and dissemination of the humanist cultural heritage. The developing of the antifascist and socialist cultural heritage and the cultural traditions which are linked with the birth and growth of our state of workers and peasants, must be strengthened. Making use of the socialist heritage makes an important contribution to the development of personalities with an all-round education and of their lifestyle.

In the health sector it is necessary to use the advances in international scientific and technological findings in the sphere of medicine and continue to steadily increase the quality and efficiency of work in this way. What is required is to strengthen the medical research potential in personnel and material-technical terms, to produce more top scientific achievements, and to translate them into practice much more quickly in close team work with combines in the medical technology and pharmaceutical industry.

The extent to which the achievements of medical science really do benefit the citizens depends on the development of scientific life in every health institution, on the knowledge and ability and high ethical attitude of doctors and nurses, on their sensitive care for patients. Further reserves lie in improved cooperation among the health facilities and in their uniform guidance in the fulfillment of medical tasks, irrespective of whether they come under different state bodies.

Priority continues to be given to the development of basic medical care, particularly the activity of the general practitioner. The task of strengthening the provision of care by general practitioners in the cities and industrial conurbations must be mastered. Emergency medical aid is to be expanded in all GDR kreis up to 1990. The appropriate attention must also be consistently given to the purposeful introduction and broader application of modern specialized and highly specialized methods of diagnosis and therapy.

All this requires ensuring a stable supply, in line with the required quality and range of goods, of drugs, instruments and items which are needed in medicine. This applies in particular to the provision of efficient medical technology.

An important goal in our party's health policy in the coming years is to expand preventive health care. In this, we continue to be especially committed to the provision of health care for mothers and children and a high level of health protection for workers in enterprises. Health care for veterans of labor and for elderly and handicapped citizens is, and remains a particularly great humanistic obligation on the part of socialist society.

In connection with all these tasks, the work of the German Red Cross (DRK) of the GDR, its members in enterprises, cooperatives, schools, and residential areas continues to grow in importance.

Mass sport has continued to increase in attractiveness; physical culture and sport have helped to strengthen the well-being and health of people and make their lives more active. We note with great recognition that GDR sportsmen and women lived up to the challenges of international developments in many sports categories. They defended their outstanding reputation in the world as fair competitors and committed champions of the Olympic ideals. Since the 10th congress they have won a total of 911 medals, including 355 in gold alone, in Olympic Games, in international and European championships, as well as in international and European Cup competitions.

The DTSB of the GDR [German Gymnastics and Sports Federation] is doing greater justice to its role of initiator and organizer of sport with its sports associations, clubs, and sports groups. The growing interest of the working people in taking part in sport and the increasing demands of our society on their performance capacity sets the task of developing sport as a vital need for increasing numbers of citizens and especially for young people. In this even greater attention must be paid to different inclinations and to awakening satisfaction in maintaining physical fitness through means that are relevant to everyday life, regardless of whether one is a sport club member or not.

Together with the ministry of Education, the FDJ, and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization, the DTSB of the GDR must win over the up-and-coming generation for regular sports activity by wide-ranging means. We are firmly convinced that the eighth GDR Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad in 1987 will show that our socialist sports organization can meet the growing demands.

Our competitive sportsmen and women face the not easy task of continuing to maintain and consolidate their high level of performance in many sports categories in future and strive for top performances in other spheres too. In view of the rapid increase in standards in international sport, this requires even more effective work and cooperation on the part of the sports associations, training centers, childrens' and youth sports schools and sports clubs as well as trusting cooperation among trainers, exercise leaders, sports officials and sportsmen and women.

5. The Socialist State and the Main Lines of Its Development

Our state of workers and peasants has developed further, the socialist state power has continuously increased its authority. The main direction of its development is towards the development and perfecting of socialist democracy. Today, well-nigh every third citizen exercises a voluntary state or social function. The ever more comprehensive involvement of all citizens in the mastering of public affairs is one of the most significant democratic traditions of our state.

As is well-known, since the 10th party congress, decisive laws have been passed on the structuring of advanced socialist society in the GDR. We now have a comprehensive body of legislation which guarantees all citizens the same rights and freedoms, protects the dignity of man and promotes his activities in the spirit of social progress.

For the Council of Ministers and its organs, the prime aim is to perfect the complex management of economically important processes, increase the long-term validity of its work, organize even more effective control of the tasks undertaken, and to make the experiences of the best the property of all. The demands made of the coordinatory function of the Council of Ministers are increasing. Now we need to reform the law relating to the Council of Ministers in line with the changes which have taken place in our country in the seventies and eighties.

Under conditions in the GDR, local politics is in the best sense of the world politics for and with the community. Every citizen can exert direct influence on decisions

which are of local interest. The law on the local assemblies aims at exploiting even more intensively the possibilities offered by the local areas for an increase in performance and for the benefit of the citizens, by obtaining broad involvement of the workers, and through the coordinated work of local assemblies, factories and installations.

In order to further develop socialist democracy, cooperation of state bodies in local areas, the citizens and their assemblies is of great importance. In this, much depends on the work of the mayors. Regular, prompt and specific information for people on those issues relating to their local area involves them at an early stage in decisions and solutions. It will, in future, remain a basic principle of our action to put in order what is not yet in order. In so doing, we continue to count on the committed work of the more than 250,000 people's inspectors under the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate.

For everyone who carries responsibility in our state it is a solemn obligation to pay due regard to the rights of the citizens, their proposals and criticisms and to protect their legitimate interests. Hence let it be said here with all alacrity that he who is indifferent to people's concerns, is acting in a political irresponsible way. Many an application to the central organs of party and state could have been settled quickly and unbureaucratically on the local level, if there had been careful consideration and responsible handling.

Close contact with the workers, honesty, consistency and justice in dealings with people, a methodical way of working, strict regard for the law and high state discipline should everywhere today belong to the professional ethos of an official of our workers' and peasants' state.

The organs of the judiciary are making an acknowledged contribution to the strengthening of socialist legality. The responsible handling of justice and law on the principle that all citizens are equal before the law, strengthens the citizens' certainty that legality in our state is an essential characteristic of socialism.

Our state has always devoted great attention to the trade unions. With its almost 9.5 million members, the FDGB has become the largest class and mass organization of the working class. The more than 2.5 million shop stewards have a particularly important role in this, for they have great rights and duties and are doing extraordinarily successful work.

In line with experience in past years, we have decided to complete the further development of socialist democracy in the factories down to the work collective, above all through the extension of the rights and responsibility of the trade unions. Hence great attention should be given to the plan discussion, work on the factory wage settlement, the activities of the shop stewards and to their assemblies.

The role of the trade unions as schools of socialism, as motors of socialist competition and representatives of the workers will continue to increase. Along with the introduction of the most modern technology into production, the trade unions are striving to find new paths in the creative application of the Leninist principles of competition. In this way the power of socialist competition for growth in productivity, the general application of the experience of the best workers and the fostering of socialist thinking and behavior are to be made fully effective. To a special degree the trade unions are challenged to bring all their influence to bear so that the introduction of key technologies takes place everywhere, without exception, sensibly and comprehensively, in order to further improve working and living conditions. The trade unions enjoy full support in their energetic pressing for comprehensively, in order to further improve working and living conditions. The trade unions enjoy full support in their energetic pressing for comprehensive intensification to go hand in hand with the

development of socialist work culture, education, holidays and leisure activities in all their breadth and variety.

Our party has persistently followed the line of doing everything to enable women to make full use of their equal rights. The results have been gratifying. We see this in the great progressive changes which have taken place in the social status of women. They can be demonstrated by key indicators. The number of women and girls working outside the home, learning, and studying has risen to 4.9 million, 91.3 percent of working age women. As many as 81.5 percent of all working women have completed their vocational training. We are particularly pleased that 40 percent of people who avail themselves of further training to master new scientific-technological demands are women. They now fill more than 34 percent of responsible posts in our state and economy.

Thanks to the active participation of all forces, particularly the trade unions, the Democratic Womens Federation, the FDJ, and the agencies directing our state and economy, we have made it possible for women to combine their job and social commitments with their maternal duties and made life easier for families. As citizens, workers, and mothers our women are making a job and social contribution which deserves high appreciation. Our women may rest assured that our party will continue to espouse their interests and to venture on new paths to promote their abilities and their spirit.

The representation of the nation's interest by the working class and its party includes, in our country, the distinctive contributions of our partners in various spheres of our life.

The relations between the working class and all other classes and strata have grown deeper. The political-moral unity of our people has become stronger. We shall continue to seek to include in solving our social concerns every citizen regardless of his social origin, philosophy, or creed.

Mature cooperation, sustained by increasing trust, of the parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc, the National Front, the elected assemblies, and wherever social tasks have to be solved is a stable pillar of our interparty alliance. Communists, members of friendly parties, and non-party people are pooling their creative powers in proven fashion and are more closely linked than ever.

We greatly value the political activities of the friendly parties in discharging their responsibility for society. We are working well in the Council of State and in the government. The DBD, CDU, LDPD, and NDPD are fighting companions who, like us, have only one objective, to work for the well-being and the interests of the nation as a whole. We wish to express cordial thanks to our allies in the friendly parties for the ideas, experience, and suggestions they have contributed in preparation for our congress.

Our cooperation has a great future. Members of the friendly parties will have great opportunities in fulfilling their shared responsibility, opportunities which flow from the implementation of our economic and social policy, specifically the housing program, in trade, repairs and services, and other sectors.

Over 388,000 citizens from all parties, and non-party people, are closely working with the elected assemblies and their deputies, enterprises, cooperatives and other institutions, artisans and industry and commerce, churchmen and Christian circles in the 19,100 National Front committees. The most important job of these committees is to engage citizens in trusting political talks, briefing them on local affairs, taking up their suggestions, proposals, and criticisms. They seek above all to translate the willingness of citizens to join in creative democratic cooperation into useful deeds

to improve living and working conditions, to improve the look of our towns and villages, and to promote their interest in a decent level of culture and in sports. Our traditional civic initiative known as "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join In" is developing on these lines.

Performances worth several billion marks were achieved. Thus 657,880 homes of older citizens were renovated and over 700,960 rooms in establishments of education, public health and social care, trade and culture were refurbished.

Pleasing results from the diligence of the citizens include the changes made to our cities and villages, the colorful house facades, well-maintained front gardens and greens, clean streets and squares, millions of newly planted trees and shrubs and innumerable courtyards with greenery in the residential areas. The collection of 1.3 million metric tons of waste paper, 310,000 metric tons of waste textiles, 2 million metric tons of waste metal and many other secondary raw materials from households has made an important contribution which has had an impact on the national economy.

The next political highlight in the social life of our country, the elections to the GDR People's Chamber, the city council of Berlin and the bezirke assemblies on 8 June 1986 will again be a renewed test for all forces united in the National Front of the GDR. Equipped with the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress we shall turn them into a convincing demonstration of confidence between party, state, and people.

With the resources of the whole country it was possible to strengthen our republic's defense capability. As a member of the socialist military coalition, the German Democratic Republic fulfils with honor her alliance obligations. At the side of her brothers-in-arms from the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries the National People's Army has proved during exercises and maneuvers its ability to act as part of the united armed forces successfully under complicated conditions.

Our party has created a reliable system of defense and safeguards for the socialist fatherland and shapes it in accordance with the requirements of the present day. In our country's defense preparedness, the conscious exercise of the constitutional right and honorary duty for the protection of peace and the socialist fatherland have become a matter of course. It includes increasing voluntary performances for the strengthening of the defense potential.

The National People's Army, the GDR frontier troops, the Ministry of State Security, the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior, the combat groups of the working class and the members of civil defense fulfill steadfastly their class duty, to protect the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens against all enemies. It remains their duty to guarantee the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, the inviolability of the borders and the security of the GDR. In firm alliance with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, in close cooperation with the allied protection and security organs they stand guard for peace and for the collective military protection of the socialist countries.

The purpose of being a socialist soldier is to preserve peace, to prevent weapons from speaking. The fighting strength and combat readiness of the armies of the socialist community are a decisive guarantee to ensure that military superiority of imperialism will not be permitted and that aggression would become a deadly risk for its authors. Military service in socialism is service in peace. Those carrying arms in the GDR are joint architects of the SED policy aimed at peace and the prosperity of the people.

The increasing aggression-readiness of the NATO armed forces, as well as the rapid qualitative changes in the military sector have set the members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops the task of improving their fighting strength and combat readiness. Also, in future they must be able, under all conditions, to meet their class duty. All the opportunities of education and combat training have to be exploited in order to consolidate political steadfastness and military know-how. Technology and arms must be mastered in the shortest possible time so that their combat potentiality can become fully effective.

Today, military protection of socialism makes higher demands on the political, ideological and physical preparation of the young for military service, the safeguarding of the next generation of professional soldiers and the able-bodiedness of the reservists. All youngsters and reservists facing military service should participate actively in premilitary training and paramilitary sport. The Society for Sport and Technology, as the socialist paramilitary organization of the GDR, promotes in proven fashion the military readiness of the citizens.

The combat groups of the working class have achieved, in the competition for the 11th party congress, the hitherto best results in their training. The voluntary service of fighters strengthens the defense potential of the GDR and is deserving of high social recognition. The deployment of members and volunteer staff of civil defense for the protection of the population and national economy is essential.

The Ministry of State Security, through its determined and preventive action is helping to protect reliably the power of workers and peasants. The decisive task is to exclude surprises by the opponent and to thwart its subversive attacks against the constitutional bases of our state. In close cooperation with the workers, this socialist state security organ fulfills its revolutionary duty.

The German People's Police and other organs of the Ministry of the Interior have guaranteed, at all times, public order and security. Together with the citizens, they ensure that justice and law prevail everywhere. The protection of social property and the people's creative work, of dignity and freedom, life and health, the rights and personal property of the citizens, is the binding duty of the people's police. We note with pleasure the growing willingness of the workers to help participate in the strengthening of order, security, and lawfulness. This is proved by over a million citizens who work as voluntary helpers of the people's police and border troops, as members of the voluntary fire brigade and order groups of the FDJ.

The GDR Customs Administration fulfills important tasks for implementing the foreign trade and Valuta monopoly. It makes an essential contribution to law and order in the cross-border tourist, goods, and postal traffic and thus contributes to the security of the GDR.

Leadership by the party is the decisive source for strengthening the National People's Army and all protection and security organs. The objective and yardstick for the whole work of party organizations is, and remains, to fulfill the class duty. The attention of all superiors, of all party, trade union, and FDJ organizations must be directed at improving the service, working and living conditions.

6. The SED is the party of the working class and of the people. The making and growth of our worker-peasant state, the socialist gains of all working people, are inseparable from the achievements of the SED. Life shows us that the SED has at all times fulfilled its responsibility as society's leading force. In our country, too, socialism has proved itself as the system which alone serves the interests and well-being of the people and which guarantees a sense of belonging, a high level of education, freedom, democracy, and human dignity for all working people. Certainly, much has still to be

done to implement the SED program in all fields of life. But the results so far, the million-fold mass initiative to prepare our 11th congress, and the reports received from 150 combines for our 11th congress confirm us in the conviction that we shall achieve our objective step by step. To the traditions of the German working-class struggle against militarism, fascism, and war we have added many impressive chapters of socialist construction and the struggle for peace.

When we consider our plans for the years ahead, it becomes even clearer that the party's leading role in the construction of socialism is constantly growing. We are traveling into the future certain that our party will fulfill this responsibility. It is acting in unity and cohesion. It has grown, increased its fighting power, and gained much valuable experience. Purposefully it is implementing its strategy and tactics.

The SED is the party of the working class and the nation. It comes from the people, belongs to the people, and is dedicating itself to the service of the people. As the conscious and organized vanguard of the working class and all working people, it is directing and mobilizing the creative initiative of the masses in fashioning a life where man can be human and benefit from the fruits of his labor.

Our party is a living organism and grows with the new tasks that face it. The steady influx of the best forces reflects its close ties with the life of the working class and the people. Of our party's 2,304,121 members and candidate members, 58.1 percent are workers by social origin, 4.8 percent are cooperative farmers, and 22.4 percent members of the intelligentsia.

Our party elections have sparked off the great movement and popular debate in preparation for our 11th congress. The party elections were marked by candid, constructive, and militant discussions. The results of our work were scrutinized and future plans drawn up. Criticism and self-criticism at all levels have a firm place in the party's life as a law of its development. Everyone could see that in light of the reports and assessments published by the Central Committee about personal conversations with every party member, elections in the basic organizations and at delegate conferences, the members' movement. Everyone could study in detail the theme of the 11th congress and the things on which it will resolve.

This explains why our party elections, beyond their importance for internal party life, have evoked such interest in our society and galvanized its people.

Our party has been fortified since our 10th congress, above all because it has strengthened its trusting ties with the masses, been more down-to-earth in its style, and increased its organized influence in all sectors of society. We are consistently applying the principle of democratic centralism, which embodies all condition from the Central Committee down to the basic organizations, and to concentrate them on solving priority questions in the interest of our society. Growing importance is attached to the all-round development of internal party life, the frank and constructive discussion of all party affairs.

The more comprehensively and actively we draw our comrades into this discussion, into the implementation and supervision of party decisions, the more thoroughly they study our ideology, the strategy and tactics and the history of our party, the more they will develop a sense of responsibility and discipline in action.

Faithful to the Leninist principles of the individual selection and admission of new fighters, we continue to base our party's growth on qualitative factors and continue on our path of limited numerical growth. The accent is on admitting the most conscious production workers and cooperative farmers. The large majority of our new fighting companions should be model members of our socialist youth organization, particularly of youth brigades and teams of young scientists.

In the deployment of the party's human resources, we start from the point that the influence of the party will be safeguarded in a stable manner in all spheres of society, and above all in the centers of the working class, in the places of large-scale socialist production, and that at the same time, account will be taken of the fundamental changes in the structure of the economy. It is necessary to expand further the progress in strengthening the party's influence in research, development, design and planning. We regard as very important having a stable party nucleus in those sectors of reproduction where key technologies are being developed and productively applied.

The party's political work with the masses attains its efficacy principally through being linked in the closest way with social practice, with the daily fight for the securing of peace, with the life of the people. Thus we regard conversation between communists and all citizens about the basic questions of our time, and about the concerns and problems which move them, as a task which must nowhere be neglected. In this, concrete conditions and new demands must be accorded very careful attention.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that today in the GDR, there are already generations living to whom the socialist way of living is their own, whose thought and behavior, whose habits are imbued with a socialist relationship to work, with much education, knowledge and information.

More than ever it is a question of promoting the workers will to achieve, their knowledge and their professional mastery, their receptiveness toward the new, and such traditions of our working class and intelligentsia as industry, reliability, and discipline. Involved support for scientific-technological progress, for the accomplishment of our economic strategy, is today the expression of revolutionary thought and behavior. In the tally of results of the workers, is finally reflected also the efficacy of the party's political work with the masses. It is proportionately greater when every communist does justice to his responsibility to be the intermediary of the people, true to the principle of "where there is a comrade, there is the party."

Press, radio, and television in the GDR fulfill their mission comprehensively to inform the citizens about our policy, and about domestic and foreign political events, to satisfy their growing intellectual and cultural demands and to promote their active participation in social life, together with the exchange of experiences.

This is all the more important as the mass media today play an ever greater role in the worldwide discussion on peace, freedom and social progress as instruments of policy of both the one side and the other. In view of the tasks standing before us, this necessarily creates great demands for the further elevation of their level.

One outstanding achievement is the television film "Ernst Thaelmann," which turned into a moving political and artistic experience. For this, our sincere thanks are due to the creators, who dedicated this film to the 11th party congress. Television has thus set itself high standards and we are certain that the powerful impetus given by the Thaelmann film for improving quality will be used very broadly.

At our side stands a youth which lets itself be guided by communist ideals. The young generation is among the most active fighters for the well-being of the workers and for peace. Thus it shows itself worthy of the heritage of the best sons and daughters of the German people, of the strivers after freedom and justice and against war and fascism. With great civic responsibility, the younger generation continues the work of the activists of the first hour, by the side of their fathers and mothers. Their declared object in life consists of proving themselves to be builders of socialist society with great knowledge and technical ability, with their youthful restlessness and their revolutionary drive towards the new.

Our policy of trust and responsibility for youth guarantees their developmental possibilities and social achievements unlike any other young generation in German history. Youth has consistently and consciously through its deeds helped to shape the good way for our workers' and peasants' state at all times.

We communists are proud of the fact that, on the barricades of the socialist revolution, the blue flag of the Free German Youth always flies alongside the red banner of our party. The young Thaelmann pioneers show themselves to be helpers and fighting reserves of the SED. Life shows that youth and socialism belong together. Nothing and nobody will ever be able to separate our community in battle with the young generation.

What the young generation can do, and how devotedly it backs its fatherland, the German Democratic Republic, was shown impressively again by the "FDJ Ernst Thaelmann Contingent" and the "Red Flag Pioneer Expedition." It answered the call of our 10th party congress in all social spheres with activities which essentially helped to set the high speed of our development and guaranteed the reliable protection of socialism.

The communists' outlook on life becomes even more the way of life of youth. This was also underlined by the fact that, in preparation for the 11th party congress, at the suggestion of the Free German Youth, 107,000 FDJ members were accepted as candidates in our party. Permit me, dear delegates, to welcome these young male and female comrades warmly to our ranks. Today almost a quarter of all our members and candidates are younger than 30. Thus is it again made clear that our party, with its program as well as in its composition, is also a party of youth.

Wherever you look in our country, youth is present everywhere with its initiatives to strengthen socialism. The youth of the GDR has taken up the challenge of the scientific-technological revolution. This is shown by the youth brigades, over 45,000 in number, the results of the Masters of Tomorrow Fair movement and the young researchers' collectives, more than 4,000 in number, who are among the pioneers of the key technologies.

The swift and attractive development of our capital is unthinkable without youth. Over 20,000 young delegates from all areas are working in the FDJ's Berlin Drive. Together with their experienced colleagues, many youth teams are playing a big part in electrifying the railways, intensifying the man-made fibre industry and the development of animal husbandry. They are in the Soviet Union helping to develop natural gas and raw material deposits. Tens of thousands of young people have followed the call of their organization and the voice of their heart and are doing outstanding work at focal points of our economy and as young internationalists in the FDJ friendship brigades abroad. We extend our special thanks to them for this.

The FDJ is making cultural, tourist, and sports activities more stimulating in its basic organizations and clubs. It is promoting the development of young artists, deeply devoted to socialism, in an examplary manner. Since the FDJ's cultural conference, its partnership with cultural workers has become more fruitful. It is successfully guiding communist education in the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer orgnaization. Pioneer leaders, teachers, educators and sponsoring brigades have joined FDJ members in this endeavour.

From our 11th congress we address the members of the FDJ, all youngsters from the GDR: In the prime of your life, you young people will carry the standard of socialist gains on German soil beyond the threshold of the new millennium. Prepare yourselves. With your work and defense-preparedness, knowledge and skill, diligence and ingenuity, you will help point the future path of our worker-peasant state. Study Marxism-Leninism. Learn from history. Take over the revolutionary experience of previous generations and advance on their path by your own steps. Acquire the skills to be equal at all

times to the tempestuous development of science and technology. By an absolute will to perform and supreme labor morale, help to implement our party's economic strategy comprehensively.

Prove yourselves in youth brigades, teams of young scientists, youth projects, the tomorrow's masters movement and the FDJ's economic initiatives as trail-blazers. To cope with the scientific-technological revolution is a task of revolutionary importance for the young generation.

Strengthen socialism by your deeds. It alone guarantees to the young generation a life in peace and freedom, human dignity and social security. Develop and test your talents, develop your abilities and take a conscious part in implementing our party's policies. Absorb the treasures of science, culture, and art as constant champions for your life. Enrich them with your own creations.

With your friends in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, face the new dimensions of socialist integration. Strengthen friendship with the progressive youth of all nations and stand firm in anti-imperialist solidarity at the side of the people's fighting for national and social liberation.

Life under socialism is a great opportunity for all. So learn and work, that each of you can acquit himself in word and deed as a socialist patriot and proletarian internationalist, a creative co-architect and staunch defender of the socialist revolution on German soil. Combine all your efforts in the struggle to solve the most important task of our time, the safeguarding of peace. The stronger socialism, the safer peace will be; the safer the peace, the clearer will be the future of the young.

Our party is certain that, in implementing the decisions of our 11th congress, you will fight in the forefront for the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland and the safeguarding of peace. You have our party's word that we shall always stand at your side.

Again we express our profound internationalist solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, all forces of peace and progress in the world. We thank the communists, our class brethren, all companions in the struggle for the bright ideals of human advance in all continents for their solidarity with us. In their struggle, we assure them, they can always rely on us.

Today the communist movement operates as a worldwide movement of independent, equal revolutionary parties in close to 100 countries. Inspired and united by the ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, linked by the splendid traditions and rich experience of the heroic freedom struggle of the working class and the peoples, fortified by the historic gains of real socialism, communists are fighting for common aims and ideals, peace, the national and social liberation of the peoples, socialism and communism. The communist and workers parties have proved themselves, under difficult conditions at times, as the outstanding and selfless representatives of the interest of the working class, of all exploited and oppressed, champions of the vital interests of mankind.

The SED regards its firm alliance with the CPSU, above all, as the guarantee of success in socialist construction and the struggle for peace. Increasing the magnetism and international influence of socialism, coping with the social policy tasks of its development and contributing to the safeguarding of world peace chiefly depends on the effective cooperation of the Marxist-Leninist parties in the fraternal countries.

The deepening of international communist cooperation is based today on the independence and autonomy of each party in framing and implementing its policy, in the creative quest for solutions to its concrete tasks with due regard for national and international conditions. Differences in approaching this task and possible differences

of view must not be allowed to prejudice the common struggle and common responsibility.

The international conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in Berlin in April 1983 remains unforgotten. Representatives of 145 communist and workers parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national revolutionary parties and liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties from 111 countries took part in this valuable exchange of experience. For many years the SED has been developing relations with social democratic and socialist parties in capitalist countries. In connection with the increased danger of war and the need to act jointly, these contacts have been extended and have taken on a higher quality. We welcome the increased commitment of the Socialist International and its affiliated parties, to stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, in particular the statement at its Vienna meeting in October 1985 against the U.S. "star wars" plans.

We are noting with close attention shifts in the security concepts of the majority of socialist and social-democratic parties, including the SPD. Regardless of ideological and social policy differences, communists and social democrats are important partners in the struggle to implement a policy of proportion, good sense, and realism in the interests of peace. The communique issued on my talks with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt last September and the joint SED-SPD initiative to create a chemical weapons-free-zone in central Europe are the results of such useful actions. Currently SED and SPD working groups, inspired by Olof Palme whose legacy we honor, are discussing proposals to create a zone free from nuclear theater weapons in central Europe.

We shall continue to promote and deepen constructive relations, conducive to the cause of peace, with all parties and progressive forces throughout the world.

Forty years ago, on 21 April 1946, Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, by their historic handshake at the SED Union Congress of the KPD and SPD, ratified the end of the unhappy division of the German working class and the establishment of its unity. It was a momentous event. It created the force which was able to lead our people on the path to a new life, in the antifascist democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, in the building of socialism.

Four decades of tremendous changes in the social reality of our country attest that the SED has fulfilled its responsibility. The greatness and beauty of the work of party and people equally inspires those who stood at the revolutionary barricades in the first quarter of our century, those who risked their lives resisting the brown barbarism, those who joined the builders of a new future in 1945 and afterwards, and those who were born and bred under socialism.

In accordance with what our 11th congress will resolve, we are developing the advanced socialist society and creating the fundamental conditions for the gradual transition to communism as outlined in our party programme. We are doing everything to enable our people and the world to live in peace. Firmly linked with the community of the fraternal socialist countries and the world revolutionary movement, we are fulfilling our internationalist responsibility.

Everything for the wellbeing of the people; everything for the happiness of working men and women.

Long live our socialist German Democratic Republic.

Long live proletarian internationalism.

Long live our Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

GORBACHEV GIVES ADDRESS AT 11TH SED CONGRESS

For Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the 11th SED Congress on 18 April, see the Eastern Europe section of the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

11TH SED CONGRESS ISSUES APPEAL 20 APRIL

LD202138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress has adopted the following appeal in Berlin on Sunday:

"The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism and the traditions of the revolutionary German labor movement, proclaims its unwavering solidarity with all communists, revolutionary and democratic forces, and peace-loving people the world over who are struggling to free mankind from the looming threat of a nuclear holocaust and from all social and national oppression.

"We convey our fiery greetings to all our class brethren, to all freedom fighters languishing in the dungeons of tyrannical regimes, and suffering persecution and terror because they speak out for peace and progress.

"With anger and revulsion, we condemn the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. We extend our sincerest sympathies to the innocent victims of the attack and reaffirm our feelings of solidarity with the Libyan people in their anti-imperialist struggle.

"We stand fully by the Arab people of Palestine, who are fighting for their national rights, including the establishment of a state of their own, under the leadership of the PLO, the German Democratic Republic supports the idea of holding an international conference involving all interested parties, among them the PLO, to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

"We demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, stalwart leader of the freedom-loving people of South Africa. The inhuman policy of apartheid must go.

"We stand firmly by all patriotic forces in South Africa, we stand by the African National Congress.

"In line with the relevant United Nations resolutions, we urge immediate independence for Namibia and reassert our solidarity with SWAPO. We condemn the acts of aggression being perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria against the people's republics of Angola and Mozambique, and against other states in southern Africa.

In the name of all citizens of the GDR, we demand an immediate and definitive end to the U.S. imperialist policy of intimidation and interference toward free Nicaragua and to U.S. support for the reactionary contra bandits. Like any other nation, the Nicaraguan people have the right to choose their own path of development on the basis of independence, sovereignty, and self-determination. The efforts being made by the states and peoples towards a peaceful and just solution to the fraught situation in Central America and the Caribbean have our full support.

"We angrily condemn the heightened reign of terror being unleashed by the Pinochet junta. We assure Chile's patriots of our unqualified solidarity in their struggle to restore democracy and preserve national independence.

"Along with all other humanitarian-minded people, we call with increased urgency for the release of Comrade Antonio Maidana, general secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, from the clutches of the Stroessner dictatorship.

"We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people to defend their national independence and their democratic gains. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the proposals of the Afghan Government for a political solution designed to bring peace and security to the region.

"The German Democratic Republic fervently urges an end to the policy of state terrorism pursued by aggressive imperialist elements, and to the countless daily violations of elementary human rights such as the right to a life in peace and security, the right to national and social freedom, and the right to work and democracy.

"The situation today is such that the forces for peace, if they act together in a spirit of common sense and realism, are capable of halting and eliminating the dangers contrived by the adventurist elements of imperialism.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the people of the German Democratic Republic, guided by the spirit of internationalism, will always seek to foster the things that draw us together and unite us in the struggle for peace and social advance, marching forward as one with all those actively pledged to peace, democracy, national independence and social progress."

REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

Visit to Socialist Memorial

LD191012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0739 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress honored the outstanding figures of the German working class movement on Saturday morning at the memorial of the Socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. Accompanied by Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev laid a wreath in the garden of remembrance. Other members of the SED party leadership were also present.

Visit to Management Institute

LD201558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- During his visit to the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee in Berlin-Rahnsdorf, Mikhail Gorbachev said to "Aktuelle Kamera" of GDR television:

You know that we are here at the invitation of the Central Committee of your party. A great event is going on in your country: the party congress. Yesterday marked the half way point; now the party congress has gone past this. The discussion on the report of Comrade Erich Honecker is over. The party congress has confirmed everything that was contained in the paper by Comrade Honecker, both the tasks set and also the results.

Since the tasks that the governing party sets naturally also relate to the interests of the whole people and of each individual, I would like to express warm congratulation on the great successes mentioned at the party congress.

You have worked well. And also my warm congratulations on the good prospects. You know, when a person is clear about what awaits him in the future, how the country will continue to live, how the enterprises will develop, the families -- then this is a great thing.

We are already so spoiled by socialism that we often forget that. All that has already become customary for us. But in reality that is a great thing, both our achievements of today and also the great prospects. For this reason I wish you luck, great successes, but you will of course also have to work for this. I once said to Comrade Honecker: "Do you know how we translate the DDR [German acronym for GDR] -- in the Soviet Union? -- davay, davay, rabotat' [come on, come on, let's work]." I would not have said all that if I had not really wanted to say that we are proud of our friendship with the GDR, of our cooperation.

We have been going now, striding ahead for 4 decades now, shoulder to shoulder, and we will continue to move forward along this path, this good path together. I would like to repeat here once again what I already said at the party congress: We are in favor of continuing to stride ahead together, of further strengthening our friendship. This is in the interests of the people of the GDR, this is in the interests of the people of the Soviet Union, this is in the interests of the further strengthening of peace and has great significance above and beyond the GDR and the Soviet Union for the whole of Europe.

Tour of Cecilienhof

LD202202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 20 Apr (ADN) -- The delegation of the CPSU to the 11th SED Congress, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the historic scene of the Potsdam agreement, Cecilienhof palace, on Sunday. They had a complete tour of the premises on which the representatives of the major powers of the anti-Hitler coalition reached agreements in the Spring of 1945 for a peaceful postwar order in Europe.

On arriving in Potsdam the Soviet guests, who were accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, were given a very warm welcome. In the streets and along the approach road to Cecilienhof palace in the new gardens over 30,000 citizens welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev, his wife Raisa and the members of the CPSU delegation. In front of the palace there was loud cheering in support of the SED-CPSU fraternal alliance, the friendship between the two states and peoples. In the tremendous atmosphere songs and marches of the German and international labor movement were performed and the FDJ orchestras played.

Guenther Jahn, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Potsdam SED besire executive, and other members of the Secretariat of the Bezirk Executive welcomed the Soviet representative and his entourage. Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, was also present.

Mikhail Gorbachev met the director general of the State Casteles and Gardens of Potsdam-Sanssouci, Jochen Mueckenberger, and the director of Cecilienhof Memorial, Rosemarie Heise, who explained the history of the site of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement to the Soviet guests during the tour of the historic premises of the memorial.

In the inner court of the palace numerous girls and boys of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization welcomed the delegation. Mikhail Gorbachev shook hands with many of them and referred warmly to the great work which their fathers had created: the socialist GDR. For young people, for all people, he said, what generations previously fought for -- perpetual peace and socialism -- must become and remain a reality.

The guests were first shown an exhibition which opened to mark the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement and the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism. The notice states that 50 million people died in World War II. This must never again be repeated, Mikhail Gorbachev stated with reference to this admonishing statistic.

Gorbachev then looked round the white salon which served the hosting Soviet delegation as a reception room 41 years ago.

The guests then entered the legendary conference hall and its large round table upon which the symbolic flags of the USSR, United States and Great Britain stand.

Returning to the white salon, Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to sign the guest book. He expressed pleasure at being able to visit Cecilienhof, the site of the Potsdam conference, a site which became a symbol of the destruction of Hitler fascism and the building of a just peace in Europe. The Potsdam agreement was an example of the possibilities for cooperation among states with different social orders. Recently statements made that Yalta and Potsdam allegedly split Europe. In reality they opened up the possibility of a peaceful, free and democratic development of all states in Europe.

To heartly applause, Mikhail Gorbachev presented the historic site of Cecilienhof with a gift from the CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress -- a bronze statuette of a Soviet soldier who symbolically releases children into peace after victory has been attained. Perhaps, he remarked to his hosts, you have a good place for this Soviet soldier who bore the main burden of the war, in this historic site of Potsdam. He again expressed thanks for the fact that he and his delegation were given such a vivid reminder of the instructive history of the Potsdam Conference.

After touring the historic site Mikhail Gorbachev addressed his hosts and entourage by saying that everyone who came here must necessarily think of past history.

During his visit to the bezirk capital, Mikhail Gorbachev presented the first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive, Guenther Jahn, with a banner of honor from the CPSU Central Committee. This banner, which is meant as a challenge flag, is devoted to the outstanding achievements of the working people in Potsdam Bezirk in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Guenther Jahn expressed his warm thanks for this great honor.

Assessment of Summit Chances

LD201858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- On leaving the memorial in Cecilienhof Castle, Mikhail Gorbachev was asked on Sunday by the FRG First Television service: How do you assess the chances of a summit meeting with Reagan after the nuclear weapons explosion in Nevada and the U.S. attack on Libya?

Mikhail Gorbachev replied:

I have already answered that question in my speech to the 11th SED Congress. If there is to be another meeting, a suitable atmosphere in international relations is needed, if one is to have real hopes of a new step forward at such a meeting; the U.S. Administration will have to recognize that such a path must be pursued.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1902 GMT on 20 April retransmits this item rendering the preceding sentence as follows. "In order for there to be such a meeting we need a suitable atmosphere in international relations. And we need the real hope of being able to take a new step at the meeting. If the U.S. Administration recognizes that one has to pursue such a path then we are ready for it. If it continues to do what it is doing now in trying to blast, to exacerbate the international situation and dispel the spirit of Geneva then I believe that all plans for a meeting may be invalidated."]

If it continues to do what it is doing now in exacerbating the international situation, in attempting to dispel the spirit of Geneva, then I believe all plans for a renewed meeting will be invalidated.

This should be thought over in Washington. It will not be our fault. We are ready for serious steps and I believe you are familiar with the new proposals I submitted at the 11th SED Congress. We are prepared to undertake a realistic step for peace.

My greetings to television viewers in West Germany.

'Cordial' Meeting With Honecker

LD202100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- A meeting took place in Berlin today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed questions of further deepening cooperation between SED and CPSU, and between the GDR and USSR. They exchanged views on current international problems. The talk passed in a cordial atmosphere.

HONECKER RECEIVES YASIR 'ARAFAT IN BERLIN

LD202330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2250 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has met with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for a friendly talk. It centered on an exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East. Both sides strongly condemned the latest U.S. aggression in Libya. Yasir 'Arafat reported on the struggle of the Palestinian people to implement their legitimate rights. Erich Honecker underlined the active solidarity with the PLO, spoke in favor of the further strengthening of close relations and the peaceful solution of the problems in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, Werner Eberlein, candidate Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; and PLO ambassador to the GDR, Dr Isam Kamil Salim.

GORBACHEV SPEECH AT SED CONGRESS ANALYZED

LD181858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Garbor Nemes' report from 11th SED Congress in Berlin]

[Text] Speaking at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed significant mutual reductions in the traditional weapons and forces in Europe. Gorbachev's proposal extends to all the land forces and tactical air forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, including the U.S. forces stationed here. It also includes a reduction of the so-called operational tactical nuclear weapons. The general secretary emphasized that in the course of the implementation, international and on-site verification would be acceptable to him.

Gorbachev used strong words to condemn the most recent U.S. nuclear tests and the U.S. actions against Libya, which created a tense situation and harmed the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, and, in general, East-West dialogue. He expressed the view that the U.S. Administration has moved onto the path of undermining the Geneva agreements but at the same time indicated that the Soviet Union is following a longer-term and more responsible policy, and will continue to maintain its disarmament proposals.

Gorbachev's words on GDR-FRG relations were followed with particularly acute interest. After all, Erich Honecker has been preparing for a long time for his oft-postponed visit to Bonn. Well, the general secretary described the policy of the FRG as illogical, characterized as it is on the one hand by willingness to cooperate with the socialist countries and, on the other hand, by total support for the United States' rearmament plans. Despite this, the Soviet Union is willing to develop relations further if FRG policy will address the interests of international security. The Soviet Union is, by the way, supporting the rightful demands of the GDR in its relations with the other German state.

Gorbachev praised the GDR's economic successes and called its experiences noteworthy. At the same time, he recalled that the 27th CPSU Congress explored the negative tendencies with frankness, spoke about the faults as well, at least as far as the Soviet Union was concerned. The general secretary underlined again the need for far-reaching reforms, and not only in the economic sphere. The party must overcome self-satisfaction, bureaucratism, and the feeling of infallability.

Gorbachev considered that a new style is also needed in the sphere of cooperation between socialist countries. Possibilities are not fully taken advantage of, he said. In the future, braver experimentation will be needed and essentially a new economic mechanism will have to be introduced in our relations with each other, naturally, taking the interests of every country into consideration, Mikhail Gorbachev said at the 11th SED Congress.

LAZAR, HAVASI RECEIVE WORLD BANK CHAIRMAN

LD180430 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar received the chairman of the World Bank. Alden Clausen headed the delegation which paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Hungarian Government. The two sides evaluated the achievements of cooperation so far and held an exchange of views on current international financial questions. The chairman was also received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

Mr Clausen heads an international financial organization which deals with the economies of 146 countries. In the banking world the World Bank is a special financial institution. Its main objective is the development of the member countries' national economies.

PAL ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA WORKERS ON IDEOLOGY

LD200856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Activists and propaganda workers have been decorated in the headquarters of the party Central Committee in Budapest on the occasion of the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Janos Berecz, Central Committee secretary, awarded 25 participants with the Order of 4 April and various grades of the Order of Labor, and 190 Lenin memorial plaques were presented. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, attended the friendly meeting that followed the presentation and had an informal conversation with the propaganda workers.

The most important tasks in the sphere of agitation and propaganda work were summarized by Lenard Pal, Central Committee secretary:

[Begin recording] In propaganda work, greater attention must be paid to economic tasks, because there is no doubt that the long-awaited economic upsurge and its perceptible social effects could best strengthen agreement with the policy of the party and commitment to our further goals.

Another no less important task is the multifaceted facilitation of the discovery and mobilization of the vast reserves in the human factor; that is, human resources. Not even the most advanced technology can help to improve productivity unless the skills and culture needed to operate it exist.

The third significant task is the strengthening of ideological conviction and the promotion of the willingness for renewal. I think it is necessary to speak about the fact, on this festive occasion as well, that in recent years signs of ideological uncertainty could be discovered among the ranks of the party membership also. In our propaganda work we must make it clear and unequivocal that the chief criterion of perfecting socialist production relations has been, up to now, and remains the strengthening of the stability of socialism, its attraction and international weight.

There are those who at times attack, under the guise of economic reform, the fundamental pillars of socialist production relations, doing so openly or in veiled terms. Unfortunately, the Marxist stand against these is timid; some people, concerned about the view of certain circles, are reluctant to take a firm stand on a principled basis.

We come across similar signs of uncertainty in cultural life as well. We must regard the radical changing of this situation and the strengthening of the struggle for the hegemony of Marxism as the fundamental task of propaganda and ideological work. [end recording]

U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA MARKED BY 'BRUTALITY'

LD192316 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 -- The world is still shocked with the U.S. aggression against Libya, aggression launched by a capitalist superpower against a state with the population of little more than 2-million, and located thousands of kilometres away. The comparison between the aggressor and the victim indicates the striking ruthlessness and brutality of Washington.

Just recently we have helplessly witnessed the American invasion of the tiny Grenada. And Washington's open, insolent interventionist actions against revolutionary Nicaragua were crowned with an unprecedented parliamentary debate in the U.S. capital on how to topple a legally elected government of a sovereign state. If we recall all the evil which marked the years of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese nation, the CIA's involvement in the overthrow of the legal democratic government of Chile, all the support it rendered to inhuman regimes and dictators -- we face a dreadful truth: a Western superpower has usurped the right to set the limits to its egoistic interests and to realize its goals. It is determined to reach for the most brutal measures. And it does so, the more gladly the lesser is the victim chosen for attack and aggression.

Such an ascertainment is hardly optimistic. The one who aroused such a strong stir in the world with his attack against Libya is visibly guided with his own scale of priorities, much distant from the universal notions of good or evil, and incompatible with the imagination of honest people. It is best confirmed with a wave of dismay over the attack on Libya which swept the entire world.

VOA PLAYED PROPAGANDA ROLE IN LIBYA RAID

LD191456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By New York correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak]

[Text] Preparations for the Libyan operation also involved the Information Agency of the United States, (?USIA), that is, a government propaganda agency, and the Voice of America broadcasting station was incorporated into the active service. Having been given advance notice, the staff of the Voice of America in the secretly prepared programs calling for a coup in Libya. Engineers remodeled transmitters to direct broadcasts to Libyan receivers.

The Voice of America had an equally important role to play in the script of the operation as the F-111 bombers. The militarization of the United States policy is, thus, supplemented by the militarization of its propaganda system.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY NOTED FOR AGGRESSIVENESS

LD191721 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By PAP military commentator Stanislaw Masztanowicz: "Invariably Aggressive Character of American Imperialism"]

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 -- The anti-Cuban and anti-socialist crusade launched on orders from Washington a quarter of century ago, resulted in a crushing defeat at Playa Giron.

Just about 25 years later, on the night from April 14 to 15, 1986, sleeping Libyan cities were attacked by American bombers.

Hence the American imperialism once more unmasked its invariably aggressive character. We must bear in mind the American aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea launched in 1950, the aggression against Vietnam, the interventions in Guatemala and Lebanon, the invasion of Grenada.

For this reason the world's public opinion must become seriously concerned over various voices coming from Washington, full of threats to all nations which refuse to succumb to the American dictate. The threats which, as the history taught us, might as well be carried out despite the world opinion condemning American actions, despite a world-wide opposition. The aggression against Libya, too, might be followed by a frontal invasion of Nicaragua.

GORBACHEV MBFR PROPOSALS OFFER 'GREAT CHANCE'

LD200958 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Gorbachev Tells How To Boost Vienna Talks" -- By Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, April 18: The Vienna talks of seven socialist and twelve NATO countries have, so far, produced no positive results for twelve years now.

What was an obstacle to agreement? The West refused to make initial reductions and freeze its arms. It also made the signing of an agreement dependent -- in an ultimatum-like manner -- on the adoption of a swollen package of control measures which would go beyond the agreed zone of reductions to the area of eight military districts in Western Soviet Union.

In the 28th round of the negotiations, the West rejected a proposal to start editorial work based on a compromise draft agreement forwarded by the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland. The refusal to join the wording of the agreement made the spectre of stalemate emerge over the Vienna talks.

Ways to radically cut the Vienna knot of contradictions and arguments were proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev today in his speech at the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

If anyone in the West tries now, as frequently of late, to avoid serious any consideration of these radical proposals and discussing them at the negotiating table under the so frequent pretexts of their being "too general" and of a "propaganda nature," one will clearly prove one's ill will and unwillingness to seek agreement on lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe on the conventional plane.

The proposal of the Soviet leader enjoys the support of all the Vienna talks participants representing the Warsaw Treaty, Poland among them.

Warsaw treats these proposals as a great chance for getting the talks out of a deadlock, the talks to which it has always attached the greatest significance and which it tried to boost by its own initiatives and contributions to the negotiations.

VADUVA MEETS VON WEIZSAECKER, KOHL IN BONN

AU191346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, cordial greetings, wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and prosperity for the West German people were conveyed to Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and to Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor.

President Richard von Weizsaecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed thanks for the messages and cordial wishes of good health, happiness, progress and welfare for the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place when the president of West Germany and the federal chancellor received separately the Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who paid an official visit to Bonn.

The Romanian minister held official talks with Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during which stress was laid on the growing course of the relations of fruitful many-sided collaboration between Romania and West Germany, and on the possibilities to further amplify them.

The joint wish was reiterated to work for the continuous expansion of these relations, of the political dialogue, for the intensification of economic cooperation and mutually advantageous trade exchanges, in keeping with summit accords.

Current international issues were approached and it was stressed that all states should step up their efforts to halt the arms race and to pass on to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, to ensure a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

It was stressed that the threat and use of force should be renounced all interstate differences should be solved politically, by negotiated means. The importance was assessed of finding a global solution to the grave economic problems facing the developing countries, of setting a new international economic order.

The Romanian foreign minister had interviews with the federal minister of economies, Martin Bangemann, with the prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Land, with other politicians of that country and met with executives of the Mannesmann concern and other businessmen.

Discussions focussed on the development of bilateral relations, of trade and economic cooperation in particular, and new possibilities were singled out to increase goods exchange and extend bilateral economic cooperation ventures in third markets.

Further Reportage

For West German media coverage of the official visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 18th April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARMY POLITICAL COUNCIL CABLES CEAUSESCU

AU181855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The participants in the plenary session held today by the Higher Political Council of the Army with the party aktiv sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the republic, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, which stresses that in discussing the activity carried out by the commanders and the party bodies and organizations in 1985 aimed at implementing the party's cadres policy in the Armed Forces, the plenary session assessed that the Army has valuable and competent cadres who are profoundly devoted to the cause of the homeland, to the party, and people, and who are working with dedication and self-denial to fulfill their tasks.

In the spirit of guidelines and tasks put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the party Central Committee plenum, new measures were adopted to constantly perfect the selection, training, and promotion of cadres, improve their level of political-ideological, military, and technical knowledge, and their patriotic-revolutionary education.

In conclusion, the cable stresses that in expressing the unswerving determination of the Communists and of all military men to welcome the 65th anniversary of the creation of our glorious communist party with better results, the Army is ready at any time to defend, together with our whole people and upon the orders of our homeland and of the supreme commander, to defend the revolutionary achievements, the territorial integrity, and the independence and sovereignty of our beloved homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PROGRESS OF RIU MARE-RETEZAT HYDROPOWER PLANT

AU191343 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0836 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- Water is filling behind the biggest rock-fill dam of Romania, built on the Riu Mare, in the Retezat mountains. 167 m high, it may store more than 200 million cu.m of water. Its construction was a hard test for Romanian power engineers. The preparation of the natural walls of the storage lake was very difficult as it required the shaping of immense rocks. The builders worked like true mountaineers suspended by ropes and safety belts.

Their efforts are successful. One of the biggest Romanian underground waterpower stations, called Riu Mare-Retezat, with a generating capacity of 335 mw is to be commissioned. The waters in its tail race will be taken over by another downstream waterpower station at Clopotiva (14 mw).

Riu Mare from Gura Apelor - where the main dam is located - to Hateg, will be entirely harnessed in the current five-year plan period (1986-1990) as a string of nine water-power stations with a generating capacity of 14-15 mw each are under construction.

The exports estimated that, from Hateg to its merger in the Mures, another five water-power stations of 14-15 mw each can be built on the Strei River (Riu Mare is its tributary) and another 28 mw waterpower station can be built upstream the big dam at Gura Apelor.

From Romania's inland waters, the following have been harnessed so far: the Bistrita (13 waterpower stations - 247 mw), the Arges (18 waterpower stations - more than 500 mw), the Olt (28 waterpower stations eventually - 1,200 mw) and other rivers with smaller waterpower systems.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED PROTESTING U.S. AGGRESSION

LD190431 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kopar, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- A protest meeting, whose participants condemned the U.S. attack on Libya, was organized in the center of Kopar, in the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation and trade unions today. At the meeting, attended by approximately a thousand people, it was said that this attack killed many innocent people and that it represented a serious threat to peace in the Mediterranean and the world in general.

This afternoon a group of members of the so-called independent peace movement from Ljubljana distributed leaflets to citizens in which the latest U.S. attack on Libya was condemned. In this leaflet, which was distributed to around 150 citizens, a demand is made for the withdrawal of Soviet ships from this territory.

The leaflet was written in the form of a letter addressed to the Embassies of the United States and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Belgrade and to the SFRY Presidency. In the letter, the United States is called the aggressor on Libya and criticism is expressed of arms trade. Mentioning some European countries trading in arms, an appeal is also made to Yugoslavia to refrain from it, and some Libyan moves are also criticized.

A protest meeting with approximately 3,000 participants was held yesterday in Maribor at the initiative of a peace group from this town. The meeting sent a letter to the United States, Soviet Union and Libya, as well as to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY. In the letter, which was signed by over 1,000 people, U.S. aggression on Libya is condemned.

SUNDIC OUTLINES REASONS U.S. ACTION FAILED

LD181550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The U.S. retaliatory action against Libya showed that rifts within the Western military alliance are much bigger than they thought in Washington. It also showed that the expectations of Soviet restraint have been unreal. A commentary by Milika Sundic follows:

Unlike numerous allies, with the exception of Great Britain and the FRG, the United States assesses its most recent retaliatory action against Libya as a success. They even believe in Washington, and efforts are being made in that direction, that Al-Qadhdhafi's position has been undermined; in other words, that he may be removed in the foreseeable future. The rest of the world, however, believes the opposite. With clear condemnation of the U.S. action, the prevailing belief is that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is still enjoying the support of Libyans and that there are no signs at all that they will turn their backs on him in the present situation. Moreover, the calls from Voice of America to Libyans to rebel if they do not want to share Al-Qadhdhafi's fate, can only benefit the Libyan leader. True, it remains unclear why Al-Qadhdhafi waited so long to appear on television, but what he said concerning U.S. aggression unmistakably confirms that the U.S. retaliatory action did not frighten him as much as they hoped in Washington.

Though the Pentagon claims that the action against Libya was successful from the military point of view, the overall result, seen as a whole, is more than crushing.

First of all, the United States did not succeed in gaining Western Europe's support, except from Great Britain and the FRG. As far as the rest of the world is concerned, the U.S. attack met with complete condemnation, primarily at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, and also at the UN Security Council debate. Most West European countries are frightened that these and similar U.S. actions may put them in a situation where they have to pay for U.S. recklessness, and many are quite rightly asking whether NATO membership can be reduced exclusively to giving support to everything the United States does.

Some earlier experience has shown that Western Europe is always on the losing end whenever it is compelled to follow U.S. policy. In concrete terms, Europe is now more afraid of terrorism than before the U.S. action against Libya. On the other hand, Europe is even less pleased because it has been put in a situation that pushes it into subordination and ties its hands against independent action on the international scene for the second time in a relatively short period.

The rifts in the alliance are so visible that the United States must take them into consideration. Even the governments which gave their support for the U.S. action have been put in a very embarrassing situation in front of their own public, in particular Great Britain which played the role of a satellite.

The second negative result of the U.S. action is no less crushing. This relates to U.S.-Soviet relations. The cancellation of Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Washington presents a heavy blow to Reagan's policy. Mowcoe has shown in its government statement as well as in what Gorbachev has said, that it does not accept dealings with Reagan, regardless of the fact that the Soviet Union perhaps does not like some of Al-Qadhdhafi's moves, in particular the ones which can drag him into a confrontation with the United States. The fact that Gorbachev's message to Libya suggests moderation and a peaceful solution of its disagreement with the United States by no means signifies that the links with Libya will weaken and even less so that they will so easily forgive the United States retaliation. If we add to all this that Al-Qadhdhafi remains alive, though one of the aims of bombing the center of Tripoli was to kill him, then the Americans have no reason to be satisfied with the results of their action.

RIBICIC QUERIED ON WALDHEIM CONTROVERSY, RELATIONS

AU201238 Vienna KURIER in German 20 Apr 86 p 5

["Exclusive interview" given by former SFRY Premier Mitja Ribicic to KURIER journalist Heinz Nussbaumer in Tokyo, date not given: "Tito Knew That Waldheim Was on This Staff" Staff" -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] For the first time, one of Yugoslavia's leading politicians has made a specific statement about the controversy surrounding the wartime past of Austrian presidential candidate and former UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Mitja Ribicic, former prime minister in Belgrade, [1969-1971; he was president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in 1982, and is currently a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium] in an exclusive KURIER interview, analyzes what Yugoslavia knew about the soldier Waldheim and what it thinks about the politician Waldheim.

KURIER: The conflict about Kurt Waldheim's wartime past has revived a tragic part of Yugoslavia's history. What do you think about this affair?

Ribicic: Well, in principle, if the latest investigations serve to provide precise details about the historical truth then this is a good thing. But if all this is only intended to influence an election campaign, if it is a late reaction to UN decisions during Waldheim's term of office or even worse, only serves some personal interests then this is certainly a bad thing.

KURIER: Could you describe Yugoslavia's feelings in this affair?

Ribicic: The point is that Austria is confronted with difficult domestic decisions. Therefore, neither Yugoslavia's Government nor the party want to make any one-sided judgements. Among the population there is very great interest. Do not forget that many people suffered in the dramatic events at that time -- they still consider these events as crimes, as genocide. It was not only a case of destroying the partisan groups but also of destroying whole villages and murdering the civilian population. But one thing is clear: In this case every single one of our then opponenets bears totally different responsibility. The common soldier is certainly not as responsible as the senior military officers.

KURIER: To put the question in another way, would a President Waldheim place a strain on relations between Austria and Yugoslavia?

Ribicic: It is certain that Yugoslavia's government is very interested in good relations with Austria! But we would also be glad if all Austrians realized that this Yugoslavia emerged from the fight of the partisans. Because of our political structure our relations are mainly directed toward coooperation with other peoples and nations and not relationships with individual top politicians.

KURIER: Once more, what do you think of Kurt Waldhiem as a politician?

Ribicic: As a politician we know Dr Waldheim mainly from his work at the United Nations. Our observations during these 10 years -- a very long time -- certainly yielded positive results. We valued his work and, by the way, symbolically thanked him for it with a high order.

KURIER: Waldheim had a very close personal relationship with Tito. Is it conceivable that the marshal did not know anything about Waldhiem's past as a soldier in Yugoslavia?

Ribicic: He knew that Waldheim had been at the German front; that Waldheim had been on this staff [of General Alexander Loehr] -- it is in our records.

KURIER: Tito really knew about this?

Ribicic: It is, at any rate, very likely. If he did not know it personally then the people in his secretariat knew about it. Do not forget that the things that were in our records and handed over to international organizations with extradition requests for the persons in question, were actually not important enough to start the whole thing up again later on. If anything really new comes up in the current discussions then we did not know about it.

KURIER: Did Tito not care about this because he was a skillful politician or because he did not think the accusations were worth anything?

Ribicic: It is difficult to judge such things 5 years after Tito's death. Only one thing is clear: after the liberation Yugoslavia was not bent on revenge. We let thousands of Italians and Germans return home. Requests for extradition were decided by lawyers and not politicians.

When these requests were not honored we did not dramatize the affair. On in the case of really big criminals such as Artukovic, who has now finally been brought to court, did we pursue the struggle vigorously.

KURIER: The World Jewish Congress has mentioned a possible blackmail of Waldheim by foreign powers due in connection with his wartime past. This might also apply to Yugoslavia....

Ribicic: I exclude this in our case!

KURIER: U.S. congressmen want Waldheim to be banned from entering the country. Might Yugoslavia consider something like this?

Ribicic: Not at all.

KURIER: That means: Whatever happens, Austria and Yugoslavia will remain good neighbors?

Ribicic: Politics must be based on facts. If new facts emerge, they will have to be taken into consideration. In the meantime the Austrians will express their democratic will on 4 May. We will take note of this decision!

[The interview is accompanied by a picture showing Marshal Tito presenting an order to Kurt Waldheim. The caption reads: "Waldheim -- Tito 1972: We symbolically thanked him with a high order ..."]

NEGOTIATIONS ON REFINANCING DEBT HELD WITH IMF

LD190200 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the French capital negotiations were concluded today between 15 Western countries and Kuwait and Yugoslavia on a multiyear refinancing of the Yugoslav debt. The agreement was initialed on behalf of the creditors by (Jean de Roesn), chairman of the group for the consolidation of the Yugoslav debt, and on behalf of our country by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance. It envisages defering the payment of 85 percent of the principal which falls due from May 1986 to April 1988, for 9 years, with a grace period of 4 years, and readiness is expressed to extend this to the end of 1988. The total amount of the debt up until the end of 1988, for which the Yugoslav side is seeking rescheduling, amounts to $1.3 billion.

One of the key questions in these negotiations was the role of the IMF in implementing the agreement. It was agreed that for the first time instead of a "stand-by" arrangement, so-called "increasing monitoring" would be applied. This means that the IMF will furnish twice-yearly reports on the economic trends and aims of our economic policy, and the creditor countries will, with regard to this, determine the further implementation of the agreement. In this way, the direct influence of the creditors on the country's economic policy, which is characteristic of "stand-by" arrangements, is avoided.

VLAJKOVIC, LI XIANNIAN ASSESS BEIJING VISIT

AU181209 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 86 p 1

[Permanent correspondent Borko Gvozdenovic report]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 5 Apr -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, took leave in the same way they met on Tuesday, when the high Yugoslav delegation arrived on an official and friendly visit to China which lasted several days; cordially, as is suitable among friends who think alike.

Li Xiannian said that he had good impressions of the visit, that the visit was very successful, and he then asked Vlajkovic for his opinion. "I also think like you," Vlajkovic said, "and I will inform the highest leadership in my country about it. We have felt genuine friendship and warmth in all the talks we have conducted in Beijing. Without any doubt, they were successful, substantial, and direct.

"We had no need to conduct a dialogue into the details in respect of many questions, because our views are very close together," Vlajkovic went on to say. He stressed what was pointed out by both sides on several occasions in all the Beijing talks, that political cooperation is excellent, that it follows a straight ascending line, and that cooperation in other fields is also good. New ways and opportunities for it to spread and strengthen, especially in the economic sphere, should be found.

Li Xiannian said that Yugoslavia and China have much in common and that both countries are building socialism in their own ways, according to their own conditions. He added that there is no doubt that the visit will contribute to the advancement of cooperation between the two countries. He then turned to Raif Dizdarevic, enquiring how his talks with Wu Xueqian had run. He said to Mija Sukovic in jest that he heard that the talks between Sukovic and Chen Muhua, chairwoman of the Chinese part of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation were "merciless." He stressed that difficulties exist despite the best desires, and that it is necessary that the best ways be found for accelerating further cooperation. Mija Sukovic replied that there is no place for beating about the bush in the economy, and that frankness is required. Li Xiannian responded with the statement: "Proper economists really must be merciless."

The delegation then left for Xian.